

Reagan willing to meet Assad

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Wednesday he would be willing to meet Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in an effort to bring peace to Lebanon. The president was speaking at a White House ceremony to welcome home U.S. Navy Lieutenant Robert Goodman, who was captured a month ago after the fighter-bomber in which he was flying was downed on a raid over Syrian-held areas of Lebanon. The prospect of such a meeting was raised by Reverend Jesse Jackson, a U.S. civil rights leader seeking the 1984 Democratic Party presidential nomination, towards the end of his dramatic diplomatic mission to Damascus that won the airman's release. Asked by reporters if he would be willing to meet the Syrian leader, Mr. Reagan replied: "of course." We have opened communications with him (Assad) and we hope it will lead to that.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورڈان ٹائمز: مستقلة يومية سياسية عربية تصدرها مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Baz: Peace plan should include Syria

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian presidential adviser Osama Baz said Wednesday any plan for a comprehensive Middle East settlement should include Syria. Mr. Baz was answering newsmen's questions after reporting to President Hosni Mubarak on talks he had this week in Jordan and Iraq. "Any plan for peace must be collective and should necessarily involve Syria," he said, reiterating similar remarks he has made in the past. Mr. Baz travelled to Amman and Baghdad to deliver messages from Mr. Mubarak to King Hussein and President Saddam Hussein on Egypt's views on regional developments. He said he brought back replies to Mr. Mubarak from the Jordanian and Iraqi heads of state. Mr. Baz, who returned Wednesday from Baghdad, said Iraq wanted an end to the Gulf war and Iran should respond to peace initiatives.

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Israel jails Palestinian protester

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli military court Wednesday sentenced a 20-year-old Palestinian to eight years in jail for throwing a fire bomb at an Israeli car in the occupied West Bank. The Nablus military court ruled that the Palestinian, from the West Bank town of Kalkilya, was to serve five years before being eligible for parole.

Grenade hurled at Beirut French guards

BEIRUT (R) — A grenade was hurled at troops guarding the French embassy in central Beirut early Wednesday, but it failed to explode, a French embassy spokesman said. The incident occurred in the fashionable 'Ain Al Mreisse district on the west Beirut seafont where on Tuesday a gunman on a motorcycle shot and critically wounded the driver of the French consul. The driver, Raymond Henri Vauthier, 42, was still in a coma in hospital Wednesday, the embassy spokesman said.

South Yemen urges Palestinian unity

ADEN (R) — South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad has stressed the need for a united Palestinian resistance movement led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the official Aden News Agency reported Wednesday. Mr. Mohammad made the comment in talks here Tuesday night with Abu Ali Mustapha, assistant secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which opposes the PLO leadership of Yasser Arafat.

Iraqi minister off to Far East

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamad Alwan, flew to Jakarta Wednesday for visits to Indonesia and Malaysia to discuss the forthcoming Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit in Morocco. The Iraqi News Agency reported. It said Mr. Alwan would discuss in both countries the role of the OIC in solving current problems in the Islamic World, including the three-year-old war between Iran and Iraq.

Zia: Pakistani arms not India's business

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Wednesday neighbouring India had no right to question arms purchases by Pakistan. General Zia told reporters here Pakistan gave no country the right to question its defence needs and similarly did not wish to object to arms acquired by others. New Delhi has criticised Pakistani purchases of advanced F-16 jet fighters and other weapons from the United States. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last month accused Pakistan of making preparations for war, although she said it was not clear if India was the target.

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16 jets mount hour-long attack near Baalbek Israeli raids kill 100, injure 300 in Lebanon

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — Nearly 100 people, including women and children, were killed when waves of Israeli jets bombed targets in and around this historic city Wednesday, security and hospital sources said.

Local residents said the raid was the "most savage" launched by the Israelis against targets in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon.

State-run Beirut Radio said nearly 100 people were killed and 400 wounded. Civil defence workers here said 300 people were wounded and many were still believed buried under the rubble of destroyed buildings.

Local residents said the Israeli jets swooped down at 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) on the Lebanese gendarmerie headquarters just south of Baalbek and the "Imam Sadr City," a Shiite Muslim cultural complex, six kilometres south of the city, but missed their targets.

Refugee camp attacked

The planes returned three minutes later and destroyed the gen-

darmerie and all other buildings nearby. They also hit the Al Jaleel Palestinian refugee camp, stronghold of Palestinian rebel guerrillas opposed to Yasser Arafat. Fifteen Palestinians, including women and children, were killed and 42 injured and 30 houses, the main mosque and a U.N.-run school inside the camp were destroyed.

A commander of the anti-Arafat faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), identified by security sources as Fakher Al Assad, was seriously wounded and taken to Damascus for treatment.

Dozens of civilians were killed or injured in Baalbek's main market place when the jets attacked the gendarmerie building just 200 metres away, eyewitnesses said. Civil defence teams worked to dig survivors out of the rubble

while Syrian helicopters evacuated the wounded to hospitals across the border. Baalbek hospitals were full, private radio stations said.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Beirut-based Shiite militia Amal, said 73 people died in the raids. He appealed for blood donors and vowed Amal would respond by stepping up the underground resistance to Israeli rule in South Lebanon.

The centre, named after the vanished leader of Lebanon's Shi'ites, was in the hands of the "Islamic Amal Movement," the pro-Iranian Amal splinter group which controls the Baalbek area. Local residents said militiamen often met there.

Up to 16 planes, which attacked for a full hour, destroyed the Lebanese gendarmerie headquarters in Baalbek, injuring three Lebanese policemen, the security sources said.

Syria, which has overall control of north and east Lebanon, said its air defences in the area intercepted the Israeli planes and forced them back to base. Israel said all its planes returned safely.

The raid was Israel's second inside Lebanon in two days and appeared to mark a return to its traditional policy of pre-emptive as well as retaliatory strikes.

The Israeli air force Tuesday attacked positions in the Druze-held mountains east of the capital but damage and casualties were both slight.

The raid topped the agenda at Wednesday's Lebanese cabinet meeting, which also discussed Israeli practices in the south.

The ministers, meeting at President Amin Gemayel's palace in the suburb of Baabda, reviewed attempts to persuade the Israelis to stop violating the sanctity of mosques and closing the vital bridges into north Lebanon. Beirut Radio said.

Israeli troops have offended southern Muslims by breaking into mosques and searching them with police dogs. The southerners also complain that security measures at the Awali Bridge just north of Sidon are crippling the area's economy.

Lebanese government announces approval of new security plan, page 2

Reagan sends Rumsfeld to sound out Damascus

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, seizing on an opportunity to break the diplomatic deadlock over Lebanon, has sent his Middle East envoy back to the region to gauge Syria's intentions in releasing a captured U.S. airman.

Special envoy Donald Rumsfeld left Tuesday night hoping to see President Hafez Al Assad after Mr. Reagan wrote to the Syrian leader thanking him for freeing navy Lieutenant Robert Goodman.

Mr. Goodman's release Tuesday — negotiated in Damascus by black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson — was welcomed by American officials who said it would help ease strained relations between the United States and Syria.

They added that they hoped it could lead to movement in diplomatic efforts to secure a settlement in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan, who originally discouraged Mr. Jackson's mission, tried to minimise any political embarrassment from being upstaged by the black activist who is seeking to become the democratic party candidate in this year's presidential elections.

He was quick to praise Mr. Jackson and invited both Mr. Jackson and Lt. Goodman, who is also black, to the White House Wednesday.

"You can't quarrel with success," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan quickly expressed his gratitude to Mr. Assad in a letter which suggested this was an opportune moment to put all the issues on the table and work together towards bringing greater stability to Lebanon.

PLO Military Council expels rebel Fateh officers in Tripoli

TUNIS (R) — The Palestinian Supreme Military Council, chaired by Yasser Arafat, has decided to expel from its ranks Colonel Abu Musa, leader of the anti-Arafat Palestinian forces in Lebanon, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said Wednesday.

The rebels forced Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to evacuate the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli with his men last month after six weeks of fighting.

The council expelled four other officers, including Major Yousef Al Ajjouri, representative of the pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) led by Ahmad Jibril, Wafa said.

The 11-member Central Committee of Fateh, Mr. Arafat's own group, officially ended a five-day meeting Wednesday and a final document will be issued. Wafa said.

The Fateh Central Committee session was the first since Mr. Arafat's expulsion from Tripoli and his surprise meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo two weeks ago.

The other officers expelled were named as Colonel Mohammad Tarik Al Khadra, Colonel Mohammad Zahran and Lieutenant-Colonel Mahmoud Hamdan "Abu Adwi."

The military council authorised Mr. Arafat to take the necessary steps to expel the five from the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile).

It also decided to take "legal action" against the five for high treason "by fighting against their revolution and the people in the refugee camps of Baddawi and Nahr Al Bared (near Tripoli) and against the Lebanese people in the Bekaa (Valley), thus executing a Syrian-Libyan conspiracy against the PLO and its legitimate leadership," Wafa said.

Envoys head for Tunis

DAMASCUS (R) — Representatives of three radical Palestinian groups left here for Tunis Wednesday to speak out against Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's recent talks in Cairo with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said the three would have talks with some leaders of Mr. Arafat's big Fateh guerrilla group.

The delegation comprised Yasser Abd Rabbo of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Abdurrahim Malouf of the PFLP and Suleiman Al Najjib of the Palestinian Communist Party.

Mr. Arafat's visit to Egypt was denounced by most Palestinian commando groups.

U.S. congressional team due in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A U.S. congressional delegation, headed by Senator John Tower, is expected to arrive here by the weekend for a three-day visit.

The delegation, which also includes Senator John Warner, arrived Wednesday in Israel from Cairo where it held discussions with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The nine-member delegation will be arriving here from Egypt where they had met with Egyptian

President Hosni Mubarak and other officials.

President Mubarak briefed the delegation on last month's visit to Cairo by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to the director of the president's foreign affairs office, Osama Al Baz.

Mr. Baz said in Cairo during the meeting with Mr. Mubarak, President Mubarak called for a dialogue between the PLO and Washington as such a dialogue will

enhance the peace efforts.

The president also urged for a speedy solution of the Lebanese issue, Mr. Baz said.

During their visit to Jordan, Senator Tower, chairman of the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee, and the delegation members are expected to hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on the latest developments in the Middle East and exchange views over a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Shamir meets Israeli Arab leaders

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Wednesday met leaders of Israel's Arab minority, who complained to him of unequal treatment by the government and violence by extremist Jews.

The 27 Arabs, including 15 mayors and religious, educational and social leaders, told Mr. Shamir that Israel's 18 per cent Arab population feels neglected, the mayor of Baka El Garbia, Samir Darwish, told Reuters.

"There is a strong feeling of neglect, that no-one is maintaining a dialogue with us, that we receive unequal services and that there is no incentive for industry to set up in our towns. That is what I told the prime minister," he said.

Mr. Shamir's adviser on Arab affairs, Benyamin Goor Aryeh,

said it was the first meeting on such a scale with an Israeli prime minister. He called the encounter "ground-breaking" and said others would follow.

"He promised to put his full weight behind finding quick solutions to the problems," Mr. Goor Aryeh said.

Mr. Darwish said former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, succeeded by Mr. Shamir last October, never visited an Arab town during his six years in office and took almost no interest in their problems.

Mr. Goor Aryeh conceded that the government gives Arab towns less money per capita than Jewish ones but said the gap is closing.

Israeli Arabs are full citizens with the rights to vote and receive welfare, but are poorer and less

educated. Most Jews are suspicious of them, police often interrogate them at random, and they are nearly all barred from serving in the armed forces. Some social benefits are given only to families who have had children in the army, and many jobs require military intelligence clearance.

Mr. Darwish felt Jews were slowly realising that they needed to co-exist positively with Arabs. They said Wednesday's meeting was a step in that direction.

What prospects does Arab-Jewish co-existence have? page 4

Question of W. Bank representation looms large over debate on parliament

In the second of two articles on the restoration of parliamentary life to Jordan, Jordan Times Staff Reporter Lamis K. Andoni discusses with five prominent political figures the question of the West Bank in any attempt to return an elected parliament to the Kingdom. The first article appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times:

AMMAN — A number of Jordanian political personalities have called for a prompt restoration of parliamentary life to the country, but some have voiced the opinion that more democratic freedoms should be secured first so as to guarantee a successful parliamentary experience.

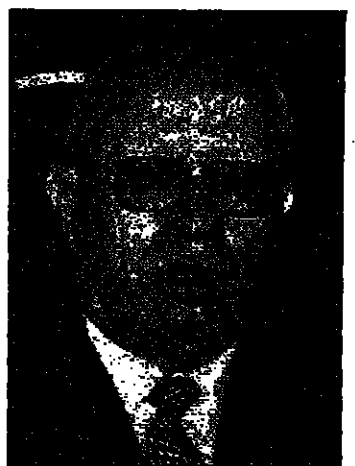
Moreover, not all opinions held by the Jordanian politicians are identical on the question of the occupied West Bank as pertains to the shape of Jordan's return to an elected parliament.

The future of the Israeli occupied West Bank in a coming election is a major factor that determines the democratic formula of parliamentary representation, said five National Consultative Council (NCC) members interviewed by the Jordan Times last week. Some of them, however, connected the future of the West Bank in a coming election with the expected resumption of the dialogue between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on future political moves in the area.

The five political personalities interviewed are Mr. Taher Hikmat, Mr. Mahmoud Al-Kayed, Mr. Amin Shukair, Dr. Jamal Al Shaer and Mrs. Laila Shaer. In their call for a return to democracy, all of them emphasised the constitutional unity between the West Bank and Jordan.

The West Bank, bound in a constitutional union with Jordan, is equally represented in the now-suspended 61-member parliament. After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, the Jordanian government resorted to extending the term of the parliament, elected prior to the Israeli occupation, to ensure a continuation of parliamentary life in the country. But in 1974, the government saw it was no longer feasible to indefinitely extend the term of a parliament elected in 1966, especially after an Arab summit in Rabat, Morocco that year declared the PLO to be the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Moreover, fresh elections for a new parliament were impossible since the constitution stipulates that elections must be held in the seven governorates of the West and East Banks. A constitutional amendment to allow elections to take place in the East Bank alone was possible, but it was feared that Israel will exploit the resulting "constitutional vacuum" to replace Jordanian laws by Israeli laws in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Mahmoud Al-Kayed, editor in chief of the daily Al Rai newspaper and president of Jordan's Press Association, said that the suspended parliament should reconvene and pass a constitutional amendment that allows elections



Amin Shukair

in the East Bank. He suggested that by-elections be conducted in the East Bank, while representatives of the West Bank can either be elected or appointed by East Bank representatives, thus avoiding "a constitutional vacuum."

The issue of a coming election, however, has another dimension to it. The resolution endorsed by the 1974 Arab summit in the Moroccan capital, which recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was binding on all Arab countries, including Jordan. While Mr. Hikmat, Dr. Shaer and Mr. Shukair expressed the opinion that the Rabat summit resolution "should be revised", Mr. Kayed saw no connection between the restoration of the Jordanian parliament and the resolution or with the prospective PLO-Jordanian talks. "The return to parliamentary life is an internal matter," Mr. Kayed said.

Dr. Shaer, who expressed belief

in the importance of a leading role for the PLO in the final settlement of the Palestinian question, said that there should be "an advanced and revised reading of the 1974 summit resolutions." He said that the readings of the Rabat summit resolution "were confused, exaggerated and perhaps sometimes abused by some of the people directly concerned, and by other political forces in government or in opposition, who tended to utilise those resolutions as a political card in the perpetuating of current Arab conflicts."

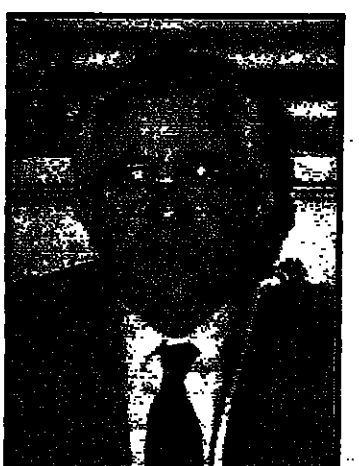
Dr. Shaer did not explain how the resolutions should be revised, but said that many political changes have taken place since the 1974 summit that call for "the adoption of a new political strategy" to prevent further deterioration in Arab conditions.

Mr. Hikmat also stressed that the 1974 summit resolution should be re-evaluated and revised but did not elaborate.

Mr. Shukair, a politician with strong Arab nationalist beliefs, went even further and expressed strong opposition to the Rabat summit resolution. He said that the 1974 resolution concerning the PLO "was not based on nationalist foundations and has placed the burden of liberating Palestine on the Palestinians alone, while freeing all the other Arab countries from their nationalist responsibilities."

Different interpretation

Mrs. Sharaf, who stressed that the 1974 summit resolution in no way contradicts the restoration of parliamentary life in Jordan, gave her own reading of the resolution. "In my view," she said, "the



Jamal Al Shaer

Rabat resolution meant that the PLO has the right and the responsibility to struggle for the Palestinian people's rights, by any means, as it sees fit, and also has the right to accept or reject any offers for a settlement."

The five politicians discussed the implications of the Rabat resolution on the unity between the West Bank and the East Bank and the representation of the West Bank — the two being intertwined issues that are related to the restoration of parliamentary life in Jordan and to the continuation of the Jordan-PLO dialogue.

Mrs. Sharaf pointed out that Arab summit resolutions do not infringe and cannot affect the constitutional shape of any member country. "The resolutions cannot dissolve the constitutional unity between the West Bank and the East Bank," she said.

Mrs. Sharaf, who sees the unity between the West Bank and the East Bank within the framework of a total Arab unity, added that

the constitutional unity between Jordan and the West Bank "cannot be trampled upon" without the consent and agreement of both sides, which is hard to know as long as there is an Israeli occupation of the West Bank. "Thus, we have a constitutional framework that has not altered yet, and we have to act within the boundaries of this framework until liberation comes and until the decision can be reinforced, altered or rejected," she said.

Mrs. Sharaf thinks that the parliament should be summoned by His Majesty King Hussein to make the necessary amendments that can pave the way for fresh general elections.

But, since the issue of West Bank representation in the Jordanian parliament might give rise to accusations that Jordan intends to bypass the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Mr. Hikmat, a prominent Jordanian lawyer and a former cabinet minister, said that the restoration of parliamentary life in Jordan "is organically connected" with the results of PLO-Jordanian talks. He said, however, that it is hard to assess what the outcome of these talks will be.

The Jordanian PLO talks on joint moves towards a peace settlement in the Middle East came to a halt last April, when the Jordanian government abandoned the talks for failure to reach an agreement. Since then PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has repeatedly stated his determination to continue the talks to achieve a confederation between a liberated West Bank and Jordan. Yet from a legal point of view, confederal ties imply a unity between two independent states and consequently

two separate parliaments, a point that compels more clarification on the future Jordanian-PLO relations and the democratic formula of parliamentary representation.

A balanced formula

Dr. Shaer, who has repeatedly and relentlessly called for a prompt restoration of parliamentary life in Jordan, suggested "a balanced formula" that gives a role to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the coming elections. "A balanced formula between the two extremes of confirming the Rabat resolutions, as interpreted by some to mean political disengagement, or calling for immediate general elections, would be to hold by-elections in the East Bank for the vacant seats, and the appointment of members for the vacant seats in the West Bank in consultation with the PLO," he said.

Such a measure will provide for a national debate during the election campaign in the East Bank, and which Dr. Shaer thinks to be of vital importance to the political life of Jordan. He added that it will also provide the opportunity for national consultations, and with the PLO for choosing the right members in the West Bank.

Mr. Shukair said the democratic formula of a future parliamentary life in Jordan should be determined through a national debate. In Mr. Shukair's view, this formula that has to be discussed on all levels, "should maintain our right in the occupied territories and preserve, at the same time, preserve our democratic institutions."

2 leading U.S. dailies condemn Jackson's visit

Bourguiba Tuesday. a dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed and security forces have been given authority to shoot anyone who disobeys orders or tries to escape.

Early Wednesday an armoured vehicle sat in the middle of the city's main thoroughfare, Avenue Bourguiba, watching morning rush-hour traffic.

Most shops and government offices opened as usual Wednesday, but many shopkeepers did business with their shutters half closed, ready to slam them shut if rioting resumed. Schools have been closed until the end of the week.

In the city's Arab quarter, the Medina, most shops, particularly grocers, remained closed, and food was rationed.

Prime Minister Mohammad Vazali said on television Tuesday night that the curfew would remain in force until the authorities had identified "bandits" who had infiltrated the demonstrators.

Mr. Vazali said the riots were politically motivated and that some of the slogans were aimed at bringing down the government.

He said the end of subsidies for cereals, which caused the doubling of bread prices, was a necessary step but added that people in need would be compensated for any hardship caused.

The official press said the government had already begun distributing money to poor families in Nabeul, a coastal town near Tunis, and Madhia, in the central plain.

Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the U.S. pilot who was released by Syria Tuesday after a month-long captivity, speaks to reporters Wednesday at the White House Wednesday where he was invited to by

President Reagan (left) along with civil rights leader Jesse Jackson (right), who managed to secure his release after talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. airman's mother delighted

Abu Nidal is a hardline Palestinian commando leader opposed to the policies of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I am Palestinian. I belong to Al Fatah Abu Nidal," he said.

The court adjourned for lunch without hearing a plea after lengthy ceremonies to swear in eight jurors sitting with three judges.

Security was stepped up around the tiny courthouse, with police at every window.

Dr. Sartawi, a heart surgeon, supported a moderate line within the PLO and advocated a diplomatic solution to the Palestinian problem.

There is no death penalty in Portugal. If convicted of murder the accused could face a sentence of 20 years in jail.

NEW YORK (R) — The mother of a United States Navy airman freed Tuesday by Syria said she was surprised and delighted by the results of a trip by American presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson to Damascus to negotiate the release.

its best in the face of crisis," he said.

'Moral pilgrimage'

Rev. Jackson said he undertook his "moral pilgrimage" after Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, failed during a visit to Damascus to raise Lt. Goodman's release with Syrian leaders.

He said he was awaiting a telephone call from Mr. Reagan, but joked that he was told the White House was unable to find a clear line to Damascus, while "small, local radio stations in Oregon managed to get through to us with no problem."

Syria granted permission for a U.S. plane to fly Rev. Jackson and Lt. Goodman Tuesday to Frankfurt, West Germany.

The White House said they were expected back in Washington early Wednesday. It said in a statement: "All Americans must be pleased that the government of Syria has told our ambassador that they have agreed to release Lt. Goodman as a result of the efforts of the Rev. Jesse Jackson."

Rev. Jackson said he felt it was what he described as his moral appeal to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that resulted in Lt. Goodman's release.

"Ours was a moral appeal not so

much based on justice but on mercy." Rev. Jackson told the television interviewers. "Someone had to take the initiative to break the cycle of pain, not just an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth."

Exceptional treatment

LT. Goodman said his Syrian captors initially treated him like a prisoner of war after his plane was shot down. But after four days, he said, his treatment "was exceptional and not what I would have expected under the circumstances."

The Syrian government twice asked Rev. Jackson to delay his departure while they considered his request.

LT. Goodman said he was fec-

Rev. Jackson's private physician, who examined him, found some minor lacerations, some rib damage and a dislocated shoulder.

Rev. Jackson said he believed Mr. Assad's decision to release Lt. Goodman was "in some sense making a statement not to the American government but to the American public."

He said he was fortunate to have previously met in Israel and visited Syria, but cannot have a foreign policy that is effective when our political leaders don't know the leaders in Africa and the Middle East," he said.

TEL AVIV (R) - Israeli Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad Tuesday won ministerial backing for a nine per cent cut in government spending in an effort to revive the Israeli economy.

The ministerial economic committee decided to trim nine per cent from the budgets of each of the government's 18 ministries. Ministers were to report back on Friday on where they could implement the savings.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad told reporters after Tuesday's meeting. "We have no choice but to cut our expenditures."

Mr. Cohen-Orgad has faced stiff opposition to his programme from the defence, education, labour and social welfare ministers. The cuts could hit Israel's project to build its own "lavie" fighter plane. Free secondary education may be abolished and food subsidies and welfare payments to impoverished families could be slashed.

The government decided earlier this week to set a \$20.1 billion ceiling on its spending for 1984.

In a rare public statement, Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum criticised government economic policy, saying difficult and painful steps were needed to improve the situation.

Mr. Mandelbaum told state radio Israel's \$5.5 billion balance of payments deficit was as much as the economy could bear.

"The economy demands immediate cuts in government spending, to the extent that the government will finance expenditures from income and not from loans from the Bank of Israel or other banks," he said.

TV & RADIO	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.
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Plan drawn up to boost sales of phosphates

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) has laid down a plan for increasing sales of Jordanian phosphates, according to JPMC Director General Wasef Azar.

He said that JPMC will ask Jordanian institutions to help in the implementation of this plan. These institutions will ask foreign companies undertaking projects in Jordan to try and help find new markets for Jordanian phosphates in order to secure revenues for the government to settle the companies' bills, Mr. Azar said.

This plan, he said, is designed to help institutions carry out Jordanian development projects and at the same time increase the sale of Jordanian phosphates. If successful, the plan will result in an increase of 50 per cent in the sale of phosphates this year in comparison with last year's figures, he said.

In 1984 JPMC will increase its production to six million tonnes and the company's revenues are targeted to reach \$250 million, Mr. Azar said.

Social Security Corp. becomes involved with bank share

AMMAN (J.T.) — Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director-General Farhi Obaid said that the Ministerial Development Committee has authorised the SSC with the utilisation of the Civil Pension Fund and some public and private foundations to buy the entire share of the Central Bank of Jordan in the Syrian-Jordanian Bank, according to the Jordanian daily, Al-Dustour.

The bank's capital will be increased to JD 5 million, instead of JD 2 million, Mr. Obaid said. The additional JD 3 million will be open for public subscription, and the bank will confine its financial operations to investing in local projects, particularly housing, in addition to granting easy-term loans to individuals, Mr. Obaid pointed out.

Jordan to take part in Arab women's meeting in Khartoum

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Federation of Jordanian Women president, Mrs. Haifaa' Al Bashir Thursday leaves for the Sudanese capital of Khartoum to take part in the permanent office meeting of the general federation of Arab women scheduled to be held in Sudan from Jan. 7-11 according to the Jordanian daily Al-Rai.

The meeting, expected to be opened by Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, will discuss reports and suggestions on activities of the general assembly activities

during the last year, plans for the current year as well as preparations for the women's conference scheduled to be held in Nairobi in 1985.

The permanent office includes presidents of women's federations in Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Sudan and Morocco, while the membership of the federation includes 14 Arab states. Mrs. Al Bashir is the secretary general for information affairs in the General Federation of Arab Women.



Hassan Al Momani

Momani vows to solve Zarqa issue within 48 hours

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani was quoted by Al-Rai newspaper Wednesday as saying that the Zarqa Municipality issue will be settled within the coming 48 hours.

He said that his ministry is now examining the work of the present government-appointed committee which had been running the municipality affairs.

The committee chairman, Dr. Nufan Al Humud, submitted his resignation to Mr. Momani during the latter's visit to the city on Dec. 8, 1983. In his letter of resignation Dr. Humud outlined the municipality's difficulties and the financial, administrative and organisational problems it has been suffering from. The city's development has been hampered due to these problems, the letter said.

18-year-old burglar put behind bars

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman police has apprehended an 18-year-old Jordanian who had been breaking into Egyptian workers' homes, and stealing their belongings.

A spokesman for the police department said that the burglar was taken mainly in Amman and its suburbs. The youth, who was not identified, had an accomplice who helped him in the burglaries, and they both rented a house in 'Jweishme' south of here to store stolen items, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the two hired a pick-up truck to haul the stolen items to the 'Jweishme' hideout. This house had been searched by policemen and a large number of stolen items, including wrist watches, electrical appliances and kitchen utensils, had been found, the spokesman said.

58 nurses graduate

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of 58 male and female nurses who graduated recently from the Health Ministry's nursing college had completed courses in three different specialisations, according to the college's director, Ms. Samira Quntur.

She said that in the three-year courses nine of the graduates specialised in the treatment of children; 11 in nursing patients with internal diseases and five were specialised in midwifery, while the rest had general nursing courses.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during the visit to the retired officers' establishment (Petra photo)

Hassan visits retired officers' establishment

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday visited the retired army officers' economic and social establishment in Amman and met with its board of directors.

Prince Hassan was briefed on the achievements of the establishment which undertakes to provide retired army personnel with various vocational and managerial skills and finds them jobs in different public and private institutions.

The establishment participates in the country's construction, agricultural, commercial and industrial activities and also offers care and welfare services to war victims and their dependents.

Accompanying Prince Hassan on the visit was Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Manager Ziyad Innab.

6 new post offices to be built in Amman, Zarqa

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Dr. Mohammad Al Zaben has decided to open six new post offices in Amman and Zarqa districts.

The ministry's acting Under Secretary Jameel Ezmegna said that the opening of the new post offices is in line with the ministry's plan for the current year, aiming at the expansion of postal services, improving their performance and modernisation of number of existing post offices.

Mr. Ezmegna pointed out that the ministry will shortly open new post offices at Sahab, central Zarqa, the free zone and Al Amri border which is a vital point for travellers between Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The latter office when completed, will facilitate postal, telephone and telegram services to travellers.

520 telephones issued

Meanwhile the ministry decided Tuesday to issue 520 telephones for various areas of Amman and the suburbs.

Dr. Al Zaben said that the tel-



Mohammad Al Zaben

phone committee has considered applications and decided to issue telephones to Nurha District.

The committee, he said, will now review the 1981 requests according to the order of precedence as registered on the waiting lists. The minister added that the committee has agreed to meet the 65 subscription requests which were submitted in Salheyyar Al Ahd, an outskirt of Amman.

The ministry is now considering requests submitted in 1979 in Al Abdali area.

Yarmouk-Tufts University joint venture Queen receives team from top U.S. university

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor received at Nadwa Palace Wednesday a two-member team from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in the United States, and a six-member committee from Yarmouk University which is planning to set up an institute of diplomacy and international affairs in Amman.

Rapporteur, Dr. Mazen Armouti, head of Journalism and Mass Communication, Dr. Abdul Wahed Lu'lu'a, head of the English Language Department, Dr. Sa'ad Abu-Dayya, assistant professor Humanities Department and Dr. Walced Tash, secretary general of Jordan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Committee's objectives

The committee's objectives, as explained to the Queen, are: 1- Training and qualifying diplomats from Jordan, other Arab and Third World countries, by offering programmes leading to a diploma or M.A. in international affairs.

2- Conducting short or special courses on issues related to the nature of the diplomatic career, and compatible with the background, desire and need of participants.

3- Conducting studies and research needed by diplomats and politicians in Jordan or the Arab World.

4- Issuing a specialised periodical and studies on topical and area specialties in addition to unscheduled studies when the need arises.

5- Holding seminars and conferences and participating in international symposiums.

6- Conducting special qualifying courses for the wives of diplomats.

7- Inviting eminent politicians to give lectures.

The committee told the Queen that the institute is to be set up in Amman and will start its services at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office until a special building for the institute is provided.

They said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other concerned ministries in Jordan as well as John Hopkins University and other U.S. and European universities will be cooperating with the projected institute.

The Yarmouk University committee, which was appointed on May 2, 1983 to start work on the project, will maintain close cooperation with Tufts University, one of the oldest in the United States.

Attending the audience with the Queen were Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and Mrs. Laifa Sharaf, member of the National Consultative Council.

U. of J. book exhibit shows latest books in many fields

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Arab and international book exhibition was opened Wednesday at the University of Jordan library.

The 10-day exhibition, which was opened by the university President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali includes the latest publications and encyclopedias on general knowledge, folklore, law, engineering, economics, fine art, humanities, education, technology and also children's books.

Attending the opening ceremony were the university vice-president for scientific research and graduate studies affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra as well as a number of the university members of staff and students.

Governor to convey King's condolences

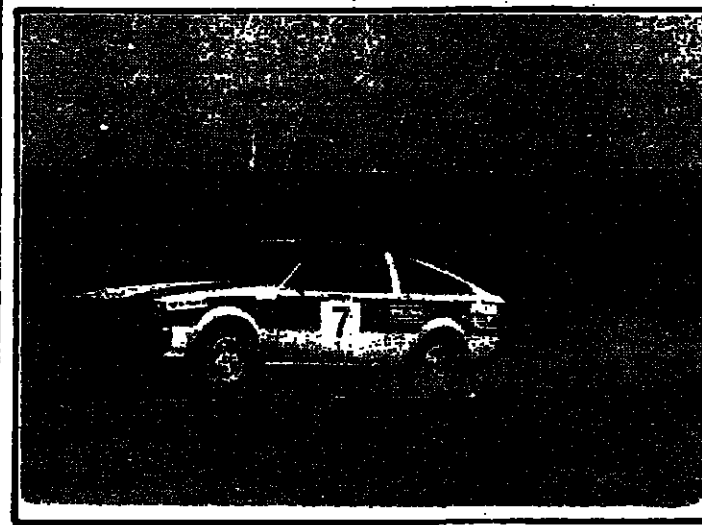
AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday delegated the Balqa governor to attend in the funeral of Sheikh Afash Ibn Sultan Al Udwan and to convey His Majesty's condolences to Al Udwan tribe, on the passing away of its leader.

The committee members briefed Queen Noor on the aims of the project and the expected scope of cooperation between Yarmouk University and Tufts University for establishing this institute in Jordan.

The Tufts team, consisting of Dr. Arpad Von Lazar and Prof. Robert Meagher had been holding meetings with the Yarmouk University team to discuss the projected institute.

The Jordanian team comprises of Dr. Hisham Gharaibeh, dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences as chairman, Dr. Munther Shareh, head of the Economics Department as

Prince Abdullah will join February car rally



A participant of the 1983 Jordan rally.

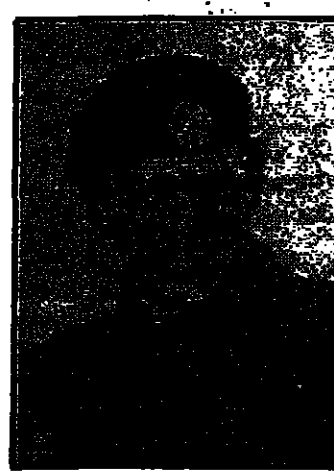
AMMAN (J.T.) — His Highness Prince Abdullah will be among an estimated 35 drivers taking part in the Jordan National Rally starting on Feb. 3, the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) rally press officer Mr. Subeil Marar said.

The Royal Automobile Club announcing the final details of the event, said it is expected that interest in competing in this national rally will be high. Entries are now open, and non RAC members or any residents of Jordan can and are encouraged to take part.

While actively pursuing preparations for the forthcoming Jordan International Rally, an internationally recognised round of the "Middle East Rally Championship of 1984" the organisers are looking for new and talented drivers who can be trained, and, it is hoped, can represent Jordan in the forthcoming championship.

With this objective in mind, the finalised rally route will be short comparatively and will follow mostly asphalted roads in the Amman vicinity, thus minimising the stress on cars and giving novice competitors an idea of what rallies are all about. The club's motor sport committee will present a special trophy to the first driver in this category, Mr. Marar said.

The total distance to be covered during the event which is sponsored by the Petra Bank, will be



His Highness Prince Abdullah

210 kilometres, of which half is covered in the morning leg which starts at the RAC at 9:15 a.m., and the second half will also end at the RAC with the first car expected back at 4:25 p.m.

The competitive sections "special stages" which are timed to the second will number 14, and cover 38 kilometres, in two identical runs. The road books should be ready for handover to participants on Jan. 5th.

Amateur photographers among the spectators, capturing the best action photographs along the rally route could join the photography competition sponsored by Salsabian Co. and win a valuable prize, Mr. Marar said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Zarqa to host 'Medical Day'

ZARQA (Petra) — The Jordanian Medical Association branch in Zarqa district will hold "a medical day" in Zarqa Friday on children's diseases and ways to prevent them. This will be among a series of functions organised by the branch to refresh physicians' medical information and acquaint them with the latest medical data. The medical day will include an exhibition of medical books.

Chambers of Commerce to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce will hold a meeting in Aqaba Friday with 12 chambers of commerce from various governorates and districts in the country. To be discussed during the meeting are the federation's budget and working plan for the new year; the federation's activities for the past period as well as problems facing the chambers of commerce and businessmen.

Dentists to hold conference

AMMAN (Petra) — In its session Tuesday, the Jordanian Dentists Association Council decided to hold the Third Jordanian Dentistry Conference in the second half of April. A Preparatory Committee has been made up to make the necessary arrangements. On the other hand, the Dentists Associations Council has discussed the subject of committing companies, corporations and other related institutions to provide dental health care to all their staff and dependents.

Subscription cards system reviewed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Service Consumers Corporation (CSCC) has made new arrangements to facilitate the renewal of its subscription cards for retired civil servants. Under the new procedures, card holders have to submit their cards to the directors of the CSCC offices in their areas instead of making a personal appearance at the CSCC headquarters.

Kraimeh town gets library

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran opened in Kraimeh town Wednesday a folk exhibition and a library at the local community development centre. The exhibition, organised in co-operation with continuing education and community service department at the university, includes home utensils, popular costumes and Jordanian traditional furniture. Also on display are a collection of periodicals and reference books.

Tourist traffic brings no profit, residents of Wadi Musa complain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Wadi Musa, a town in southern Jordan is a well-known place to all tourists visiting the Nabatean city of Petra. It is at Wadi Musa that tourists stop on their way to tour the archaeological city, have a meal at the town's resthouse and hire horses to make the trip through the Siq into Petra.

But the town of Wadi Musa itself does not get any income from tourism, according to Mayor Ali Faheed. All that the tourists do is pass through the town to hire the horses.

This is not the only complaint. Mr. Faheed said that the town needs housing projects for low-income families and for government officials. According to Mr. Faheed, agriculture in the town has been totally neglected, particularly in the past decade because the inhabitants have been looking for other kinds of work due to the drought that had affected the southern region.

The presence of 300 horses that are offered for tourists has caused local farmers to grow only barley as food for the beasts. However, a number of agricultural projects are starting now and it is hoped that the people will return to agricultural work gradually.

He said that Wadi Musa has a clinic, one pharmacy, a maternity centre but still has no hospital. Wadi Musa has two secondary schools for boys and girls and four other primary and preparatory schools, with nearly 1900 male and female students. But all the schools are in rented buildings and are not suitable for education.



Model of a new project at Wadi Musa

Since its establishment in 1963, Wadi Musa municipality has been striving to offer the public the best services within its power, despite limited available facilities.

Over the past three years, the current municipal council has carried out a number of vital projects for the town. These included the purchase of 74 dunums at the cost of JD 193,000 to be used for public utilities.

The municipality is supplying water to all citizens in the town through a network of pipes extending 40 kilometres and is supplying electric power through a 700 kilowatt generator, and has an electrical network that cost JD 102,000 to install.

Wadi Musa municipality has opened a 22 kilometre network of roads within the town, at the cost of JD 93,000, and has built a complex for government departments

at the cost of JD 100,000.

At present, the municipality is building a public park, restaurants and a children park. Also under construction is a hall for displaying traditional handicrafts at a cost of JD 400,000.

The municipality is now drilling artesian wells in the southern and eastern parts of the town to get more water for the people's daily needs and is building a modern slaughterhouse and a cemetery.

As to government departments, the town has agricultural, tourist, archaeological and civil registration offices as well as a supply department and a land and survey office.

FEMALE SECRETARY WANTED

A Jordanian shipping company has a vacancy for a female secretary with the following experience:

1. English and Arabic typing, telex and filing.
2. Fluency in English reading, writing and speaking.

Salary commensurate with experience.

For further information, candidates can contact Tel: 662527, 661319

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

LOCATION: 150 metres behind Alia Gallery (Flying Carpet) Shmeisani area, in a quality small building, first floor.

CONTENTS: Two bedrooms, living, dining, two bathrooms, laundry room and spacious kitchen. Telephone and independent central heating.

QUALITY: Superbly finished and furnished.

Please contact owner between 9-12 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. telephone 668820, Amman.

THREE-FLOOR BUILDING FOR RENT

A three-floor building with 200 sq. metre area per floor — each floor consists of one apartment consisting of three bedrooms, sitting room, salon, dining room, two bathrooms, kitchen and a 3x7 metre veranda and deluxe finishing. The building can be rented as a whole or as separate apartments.

Location: Jabal Hussein, near the Directorate of Education. For information please contact Sameer Odeh Co., tel. 675880

ACCOUNTANT NEEDED

JORDAN DATA SYSTEMS has a vacancy for an accountant with following qualifications:

1. Carries Jordanian nationality
2. Minimum 3 years experience in accountancy
3. Fluent in both Arabic and English

Our offices are located at: Jabal Amman - 3rd Circle New Insurance Bldg. 4th floor

RED AND BLACK

By Jawad Ahmad

ILO, UNESCO and U.S. diplomacy

IN 1977, the USA withdrew from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) under the pretext that the ILO had abandoned its main objectives and involved itself in politics, knowing that politics was the sole responsibility of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council. However, the underlying reason was that the late George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labour Congress of Industrial Organisation (AFL-CIO) applied pressure on President Carter and succeeded in convincing him to withdraw, and the president complied.

The basic problem in USA's withdrawal at the time was twofold: first, the USA financed 25 per cent of the ILO's

annual budget, and second the ILO is not the same without the USA. The withdrawal could have started an "isolationist" mood which may have spilled over to other organisations and countries.

In 1983, and only few days ago, the State Department's spokesman announced that the USA decided to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The rationale again was that the USA felt that UNESCO is too politicised for its own good, that it is badly managed and that its programmes and priorities are not in line with the organisations goals and objectives.

This second withdrawal from

a major U.N. organisation bears with it the "bitter grapes" of collapse. The USA foots 25 per cent UNESCO's annual budget, estimated at roughly \$200 million. An already constrained budget cannot adjust itself easily to a 25 per cent reduction. It is unlikely that the USA will rejoin in a year or so, because it takes more time to iron out the red tape involved in the U.S. decision-making machinery. Thus, UNESCO is faced with the unhappy outcome of using a sharp scissors to overcome this impasse.

With regard to the ILO's problem resulting from the U.S. withdrawal, the organisation had over the period

of 1977-80 to adjust to a smaller budget. It managed and survived. In 1980, and after George Meany's death, the USA rejoined the ILO, and the ILO did not become less political. In that same year of 1980, Jordan championed a resolution against Israel and won a majority vote, despite USA's appeal that this was a

political vote. Later on, the USA decided to play the game instead of bending the ILO's arms. There was a proposed resolution in 1983 condemning Israel, but the USA sent more than 80 man-strong team to lobby against the vote. With the help of the ILO Secretariat and the president of the conference, the tactic played man-

aged to rob the resolution from the necessary quorum required for it to pass. Fine, the Arabs did not jump in the air crying "wolf". Why should America?

In the UNESCO, however, the story is different. In 1983, the UNESCO General Conference was chaired by the Jordanian Minister of Education, Dr. Sa'ad Al Tal, whom the Americans themselves labelled as a fair chair. Moreover the UNESCO director-general is Third World Amadou Mahtar M'bow of the Senegal. In 1983, the UNESCO was mastered by Third World representatives. Does the USA feel that this is too much to take and therefore it should rest? Is it true that unless these U.N. bodies are

run by representatives of "advanced countries" they would stop functioning?

It seems that the Jordanian factor in both USA withdrawal and comeback to ILO in 1977 and 1980, and its withdrawal from UNESCO in 1983 is too strong. In all of these cases, Jordanian representation was strong and influential. Do Israel and the USA find this too much to take and accordingly decide that the USA should withdraw? How can Jordan then take America's credibility too seriously?

Will America come back to UNESCO? When? Who should go before it decides to do so? Last time it was the late Mr. Meany.

Honesty pays

By Tareq Masarwah

IT WAS NOT the prayers of U.S. civil rights leader Jesse Jackson that have secured for him the release of Lt. Robert Goodman, the pilot whose plane was shot down by Syria over Lebanon late last year. Goodman was released by a clever and impressive gesture by the Syrians who wanted to tell the Americans that a clean politician like Jackson can find a common language to use in communicating with each Arab capital, and that a politician with the U.S. presidential hopeful's manners and character can build a firm basis for understanding with all nations.

Jackson represents the down-trodden people in America, but he also looks committed to safeguard the interests of his people and therefore understands the position of leaders of other nations. Jackson returned home with the released airman only to pursue the campaign for securing the Democratic presidential nomination. There he can tell the American people that a clean politician is the best guarantee for peace and for security to any nation. He can tell his countrymen that neither agents of the Zionist lobby nor those who deal with falsehoods like Kissinger and Habib or send bombs and planes like the Reagan administration can achieve security and peace for America in this part of the world.

There are actually some members of the American political establishment who have moral courage to take brave and moral decisions that can influence international politics. Jackson went to Damascus and came away with the U.S. airman who had probably killed many Arabs before being captured. He was able to secure Goodman's release during the current presidential campaign.

In contrast to this, President Reagan announced that the United States is pulling out of UNESCO because his representatives at the U.N. agency have failed to defend racial Zionist practices before a condemning world, but also to secure Jewish votes in his campaign for re-election.

Which of the two positions can be characterised with moral courage in dealing with other nations — that of Reagan or Jackson?

The black American leader might not win his party's nomination for the presidency, and the black population in the United States might not be able to offer him enough support in the battle to win the election, but his strong attack on political corruption in his country and the illogical and impractical policies of the Reagan administration, especially in dealing with the Third World, will serve as an incentive for Americans with good intentions to opt for clean politicians who can do the right thing. These people can assume the political leadership of their country or can raise their voices, deploring all forms of war and destruction, and can end Washington's hostility towards the Arabs.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Reagan's proposals frozen

IN HIS television interview Monday King Hussein stressed that the Reagan proposals for a Middle East peace are practically frozen. This is due to Israel's rejection of them and Washington's newly concluded alliance with the Zionist state. The alliance has in fact made the U.S. an enemy of the Arabs, and rendered the Reagan proposals impractical — coming from an insincere party.

If Washington wishes to reconsider the Reagan proposals, it is important first to also reconsider its alliance with the Israeli enemy. Furthermore, the U.S. has to be convinced that the Soviet Union has a role to play in the search for peace.

Also in his interview, King Hussein emphasised the Jordanian-Palestinian special relationship. This relationship and this unity among the two peoples will be enhanced with a public plebiscite which the King said is inevitable and needed to strengthen further the ties of the same family, and paves the way for the future.

However, the future of the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship can best be expressed by free choice and freedom of decision.

Al Dustour: Confused American policy

THE FUTURE of the Multi-National Force in Lebanon is now in balance following a decision by Italy and France to reduce their troops in that force. In fact, the presence of the whole force is now in doubt after the controversy that had arisen in the United States over the real role of the American troops in Lebanon.

The controversy has followed an escalation of U.S. combat activity in Lebanon which led to heavy loss of life among American troops. U.S. involvement in the factional war in Lebanon, coupled with its support of one faction against other groups, has added fuel to that controversy and also increased Washington's enemies in the region.

The Multi-National Force was originally formed in response to Israel's wish which was to prevent the deployment of U.N. troops who might have taken action to stop Israel's invasion of Lebanon or force invading forces to withdraw.

Saw Al Shaab: Jordanian-Palestinian co-operation

IT IS NOT yet too late for the Arab Nation to forge a true alliance with the Palestinian people and to offer them meaningful assistance to achieve their goal.

But such alliance is bound to start here in Jordan and through the alliance of the Jordanian and Palestinian people. This alliance can serve as a nucleus for future Arab-Palestinian cooperation for the best interest of the Palestinians.

In his television interview Monday King Hussein was careful to refer to the special relationship binding the Jordanians and Palestinians. He said that any conspiracy against the Palestinians and their rights is bound to reflect adversely on Jordan.

Therefore, there must be a unified formula that can help both sides to launch their offensive on the regional and international level for recovering the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Strong cohesion between the Palestinians and Jordanians, their long historical links and almost common geographical terrain make it necessary for them to launch such cooperation, as King Hussein pointed out.

Under Israel, distrust is the prominent trend among Arabs and Jews

What prospects does Arab-Jew co-existence have?

By David K. Shieler

WHEN DAWN comes to Israel, it gradually reawakens ancient patterns of distrust.

The first light touches the stone alleys in the Old City of Jerusalem, where pious Jews and Muslims hurry past each other and from their morning prayers.

Separately, and in their own worlds, Arab families in their villages and neighbourhoods, and Jewish families in theirs, rise and eat, prod their children off to their separate schools or arrange for them to play with their separate friends.

For the most part, Jews and Arabs leave their homes and go to their jobs completely apart from one another. The points of contact are relatively few and far from intimate. In the first blush of morning, Arab men cluster on a street in East Jerusalem, hoping to be hired by Jews as day labourers in construction or other menial work. Others go to jobs in Jewish-owned factories, or work as civil servants in Jewish-run offices. The prosperous and highly educated on both sides rarely mingle.

After centuries of living on the same land and a generation after the "birth of Israel as a modern nation," Jews and Arabs remain steeped in mutual aversion. From childhood they are nurtured on stereotypes of each other, images reinforced by their teachers, their peers, their social distance and the political violence of the region.

A recent study found that 65 per cent of Israeli Jews surveyed said they believed they could not trust an Arab; 66 per cent of the Arabs said they believed they could not trust a Jew.

Israel rules nearly two million Arabs as well as 3.3 million Jews. Inside its pre-1967 borders, the country contains about 650,000 Arabs, who have full Israeli citizenship. About 750,000 Arabs

live under martial law in the West Bank, and 475,000 in the Gaza Strip, which have been occupied by the Israeli Army since the 1967 war. About 100,000 live in East Jerusalem, which was annexed in 1967.

No melting pot

Israel is not a melting pot and neither Arabs nor Jews wish it to be. A high premium is placed by both peoples on the preservation of their distinctiveness.

Elements of the Arabs' language, food and architecture have filtered into Israeli Jewish culture, and Arab traditionalism has been somewhat revised by the Western values imported by the Jews from Europe and North America.

There is even a certain fascination across the cultural barriers. Some of the most popular soccer stars and actors are Arabs. Many Jews have taken to using Arabic curses instead of the Russian that used to salt their Hebrew.

But the society's ethic does not endorse integrated schools or mixed neighbourhoods. And intermarriage, which occurs infrequently, is usually a difficult experience for couples and their children.

Some Jews and Arabs say they believe that there can be co-existence without integration; that even in their separateness, they must develop tolerance if they are to carve out a decent life in this scarred land. Where an Arab-Jew friendship blossoms, it is treasured as something rare and precious by those few who value tolerance.

Few romanticists

"There are savages on both sides, and there are civilised people on both sides," said Dov Yermiya, a Jew, who befriended his

Arab neighbours after battling them when they attacked his pioneering kibbutz in 1938.

"As soon as the troubles stopped for a while," he said, "I managed to make good friends with the Arabs, and this friendship — not only did I enjoy it, it proved strong in the times of war that came afterwards. Not only is it necessary, it's also possible."

Now and then, an Arab can recall a fond memory of a friendship with a Jew. Jamil Hamad, a journalist living in Bethlehem, remembers, as a boy in Israel, sometimes spending Friday nights with a Jewish friend in the next village.

"I remember Shabbat evening," he said, "I love to see them lighting the candles, praying in a language which I didn't understand. It was something I didn't have as a Muslim. I used to go back to my mother and father and ask, 'Why don't we have that?' 'To this very day I have a weakness for candles,' he said."

But there are not enough on either side like Dov Yermiya or Jamil Hamad to counteract the bitter prejudice that governs most perceptions.

The Israeli Jews' fear of Arabs, deriving from long years of war, runs from the broad political level to the small-scale personal attitude. It dominates policy debates in government and parental concerns over the safety of Jewish daughters. It contains the hard calculations of pragmatism and the fantasies of racism.

'Little Arabs'

The fears and stereotypes are deeply ingrained among Israeli Jews. Some Jews call Arabs "Arabushim," or "little Arabs." Many Jews speak of "Arab work," meaning slovenly work, and say to each other, "Don't work like an Arab."

Even in tolerance, there is often less egalitarianism than a romantic paternalism shown by Jews toward what they see as the Arabs' quaint, traditional tribalism, much as my American Indians were regarded in the United States.

American Indians were regarded in the United States.

In the detail of personal lives, Arabs loom for many Jews as frightening, primitive, violent. Counselors who have arranged visits by Jewish pupils to Arab schools have often encountered resistance from parents who worry about their youngsters' safety.

Some of the rawest bigotry exists in Upper Nazareth, a gleaming, hilltop town of apartment houses built as a Jewish city to overlook the ancient, brownstone Arab town of Nazareth. For the last decade, Arab families have been quietly moving into Upper Nazareth, renting and buying apartments and living among the Jews.

Housing problem

The Arabs do this, some say, not to abandon their identity, but to escape the acute housing shortage of Nazareth. Many continue to send their children to Arab schools down the hill. It is one of the few places in Israel where there has been residential integration and it has brought mostly friction.

It is hard to find a Jew who is happy about the Arabs' presence, although official figures count them as only 3,000, compared with 25,000 Jews in the town. "They have a lot of children, they make noise," a man said. "If one Jew sells a house to an Arab, the second one wants to flee from the area."

Lama Fahum is an Arab girl of 10. Her family moved into a Jewish apartment house five years ago, renting the apartment at first.

Hopes for Stockholm meeting to ease tension

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

BRUSSELS — With relations between the superpowers at their lowest ebb for decades, hopes of lowering East-West tension are pinned on a new 35-nation European security conference which opens in Stockholm on Jan. 17.

The spotlight has been turned on this spectacular forum, at which experts will seek ways of reducing the danger of surprise attack or accidental war, because it opens at a time when the Soviet Union has suspended all other arms control talks with the West.

NATO foreign ministers decided last month to underscore their desire for a better dialogue with the East by attending the opening ceremony and urged their Warsaw Pact colleagues to turn up.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has since said he is considering going to Stockholm and diplomats say Moscow's East European allies would like to attend.

NATO officials expect the Warsaw Pact to propose "declaratory" measures such as a non-aggression pact, renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones, and a freeze on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

NATO proposals

NATO experts are drafting final details of a package of less grandiose-sounding Western proposals aimed at "making East Bloc military movements more transparent and predictable."

Despite its name, the "Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe", grouping the U.S., Canada and all

European states except Albania, will not discuss disarmament until at least 1986, if it ever does.

The mandate approved at this year's Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe stipulates that the first phase should deal exclusively with militarily significant, binding and verifiable confidence-building measures.

NATO officials said the West will propose compulsory advance notification of exercises and movements of more than about 12,000 troops and mandatory invitation of observers from each conference country to all notifiable activities.

At present, European countries are obliged to notify manoeuvres of more than 25,000 troops but the invitation of observers is voluntary.

In one case, the Soviet Union invited observers only from Warsaw Pact countries to an exercise, although NATO officials say

Moscow's attitude has become more cooperative recently.

NATO will also seek to extend the present notice period of 21 days, require more details of the forces involved and introduce an annual calendar of military activities.

It also wants a regular exchange of information on the structure of armed forces in Europe.

"Our aim is to achieve greater openness about military activity and reduce the risk of misinterpretation. These measures should make it easier to spot any sudden or abnormal troop movements," a NATO expert said.

Non-aligned positions

One major uncertainty is what role non-aligned and neutral European states will play in Stockholm.

They generally supported Western so-called human rights dem-

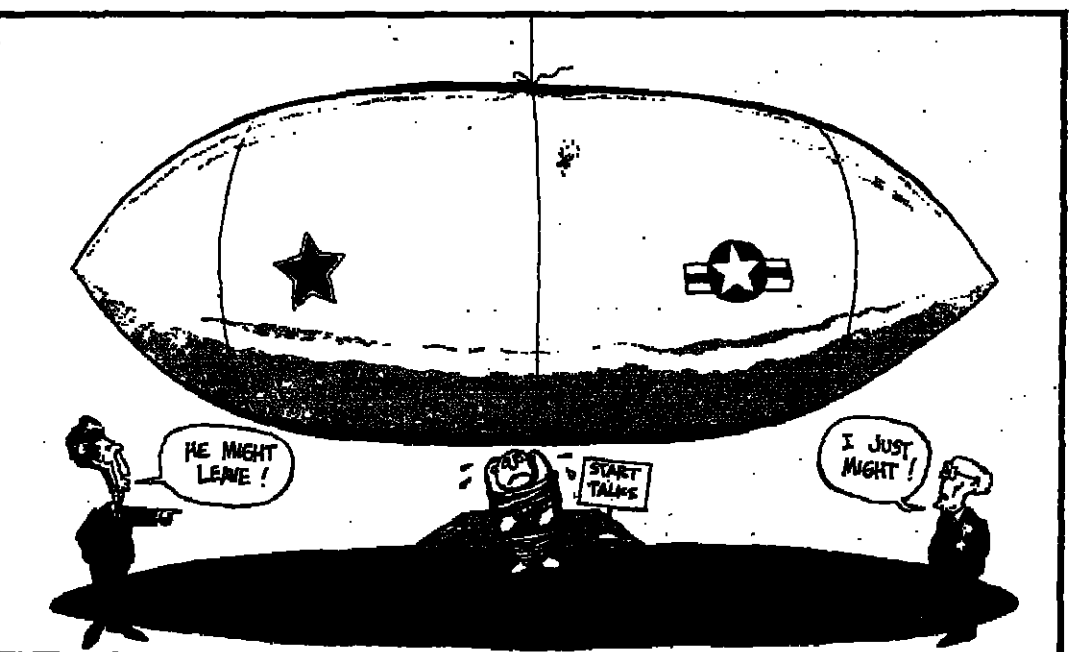
ands in Madrid, but some NATO diplomats fear they may be more helpful to the Soviet Bloc's cause in Stockholm.

Sweden and Finland, for example, have both advanced ideas for nuclear-free zones which run counter to NATO policy.

NATO officials stress that their proposals for observer facilities should not be seen as a foot in the door for espionage, a frequently voiced Soviet objection.

"The mandate states that confidence-building measures must be verifiable. But we are all concerned that verification measures should not look like an intelligence operation," one diplomat said.

"Nobody wants observers stealing secrets or planting eavesdropping devices. We have to accept that the other side will be able to do whatever we are allowed to do," he added.



LETTERS

Three times in a row

To the Editor:

For the third time in a row (the previous occasions were in New York, Sept. 18th, 1983, and Amman, Sept. 23rd, 1983), I go to an Alia (The Royal Jordanian Airline) office 48 hours ahead of my scheduled flight to confirm a reservation I had made at least 2 months in advance, in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, with an O.K. written on the ticket, only to be told my name is not even on the computer list.

I am not one to throw out accusations blindly against anyone. However, there are some facts in this case that I, as a private citizen, have the right to demand immediate answers for:

1. There were no violation of any rules or procedures by myself, as admitted by Alia's personnel themselves in all three cases. As such, I feel that just as I am expected to abide by the rules Alia itself sets, that the company should also abide by its rules and honour its obligations.

2. Safely assuming that three times in a row is not a coincidence, I am led to the conclusion that either Alia's computer system is not working properly, or that some personnel simply blew it. The other possibility I can think of, and honestly do not have an answer for, is that Alia overbooks some of its flights. In any of the above cases, my rights are definitely violated.

I would like to present this case to Alia through your newspaper, not hoping for, but demanding a frank answer that adequately explains what to me is something that should not have happened in the first place.

Marwan Muasher

P.O. Box 545
Amman

Adding a touch of colour to black and white movies

By Nicholas Hirst

TORONTO — "Play it again Sam" is about to get a whole new meaning in a Toronto video studio.

Vidcolor, a subsidiary of entertainment group HRS Industries, has invented a cheap, quick method of adding a touch of colour to monochrome Humphrey Bogart.

Vidcolor can turn old black and white films into coloured videotape. The kind of computer techniques which propelled George Lucas into a Star Wars future have taken Mr. Wilson Markle, Vidcolor's president and inventor, into the past.

Mr. Markle could turn Bogart's smoky grey Casablanca bar into murky blues and greens, show viewers the colours of the Maltese Falcon, or present the sickly hue of the custard pie landing in Stan Laurel's face.

Mr. Markle's invention has been made possible by the microprocessor. He uses off-the-shelf computer hardware and dedicated in-house developed software to colour films on videotape in a fraction of the time it would take by the only other available method—hand-painting.

Using computers, an art director "paints" the first frame of a scene. The colours are then locked in for the remainder of that scene. Changes in the picture, such as a new character coming in shot can be melded into the process and scene by scene a whole film can be computer painted.

An old two-reeler, an 18 minute short, for example, would take an average of two days to complete. By hand-painting a similar length feature could take two years.

But why bother colouring old films? Isn't it almost a sacrilege of an art form to mess around with old black and white masterpieces and show them in a way they were never intended to be shown? Mr. Markle thinks not.

The market for the new technique is not an art film theatre showing movies to dedicated black and white film buffs, says Mr. Markle, but the thousands of hours of entertainment time to be filled on broadcast, cable and satellite television.

"There is a psychological barrier to viewing black and white film which produces a negative reaction in a large proportion of the television audience," says Mr. Markle. "To that audience black and white means outdated."

He argues that far from spoiling an art form, the process enhances the clarity of the picture and with better sound quality improves all viewers' appreciation. So far even the die-hard fans of black and white have been converted. A Laurel and Hardy fan club in Bri-

tain, having had a preview of the process, is begging to be shown a copy of an 18-minute feature.

Vidcolor's process was first shown in prototype form with just a few minutes in colour in February of last year. Its first two-reeler is about to be completed and a full launch of the commercial process will take place in New York and Los Angeles early in the New Year.

Major studios are lining up for Mr. Markle to treat their films. Sitting on the bottom shelf of a bookcase in his office in Toronto's Soho Street is a copy of a full-length black and white classic from an acclaimed novel. A major studio wants Vidcolor to turn it into colour, but wants no one to know it has been done.

"They want it shown as if it were originally made as a colour film," said Mr. Markle.

The trademark of the process is "Colorisation." Mr. Norman Glick, president and large shareholder of HRS Industries, says: "The world colorisation will be to video what Technicolor was to film and Coca-Cola to soft drinks."

Waybe, Colorisation is still in its infancy. Mr. Markle and Mr. Glick have evidence that a market exists, but a statement of material facts filed with the Vancouver Stock Exchange in September for the raising of Canadian dollars 2.2 million (\$1.76 million) and warrants to raise a further 3.5 million Canadian dollars in March had a cautionary note. "There is no evidence this process is economically feasible," the document stated.

Vidcolor and HRS are convinced it is. HRS Industries and its affiliate, Hal Roach Studios, paid 2.5 million Canadian dollars this year for 75 per cent of Vidcolor and Mr. Markle's sister company, Mobile Image, a production studio company whose facilities are needed to complete the colorisation process.

So far 600,000 Canadian dollars have been absorbed in research and development. A first production line is expected to be in operation in the first quarter of next year and five lines by 1985. Vidcolor at the moment is little more than a research outfit. Once colorisation gets under way: "Hang on to your hair," says Mr. Glick. The process, he estimates, will produce revenues of 3 million to 5 million Canadian dollars per line per year.

In the year ended March 31, 1983 HRS Industries made a loss before extraordinary items of 463,000 Canadian dollars on revenue of 1.12 million Canadian dollars. HRS is 70 per cent owned by Mr. Norman Glick, his brother, Mr. Earl Glick, and their publicly quoted oil company, Stampede

Resources.

For HRS, Vidcolor could be either what Hollywood dreams are made of, or a box office flop.

HRS's equivalent of Greata Garbo is its 72 per cent interest in Hal Roach Studios Incorporated, which has more than 1,500 black and white titles including the Laurel and Hardy and Little Rascals library. Laurel and Hardy has a cult following. In colour, Mr. Glick believes it will gain a new audience.

Mr. Markle had been toying with the idea of converting black and white films to colour videotape ever since the American firm he worked for was involved in producing colour television pictures of the Apollo moon shot programme for NASA.

In North America alone, there are 17,000 black and white motion pictures and 1,400 black and white television series.

Television audiences are already being fed with re-runs of "I Love Lucy" and "Sergeant Bilko". If one network or cable system starts running these oldies in colour, others are going to be pushed to follow suit.

If there is an irony in all this, it is that viewers will not see the original colours of the actors and background in the old films.

"Make-up in Laurel and Hardy was predominantly green," said Mr. Markle. The green gave the right kind of shade to work well in black and white, but who wants to see Laurel and Hardy with monster colour faces? In any case it is not possible to read from the black and white how the original looked—even with a computer.

The art director in the colorisation process will choose colours and face tones appropriate to the place and season. The colour, in fact, will be a fake. — Financial Times news feature.

'Gauja': A haven for Soviet tourists

The "Gauja" National Park, 92 thousand hectares of Latvian land, has become lately one of the Soviet Union's most visited places by tourists. In autumn the park has a special serene and graceful beauty of its own.

The decision to establish the park was taken 10 years ago. Its territory embraces two towns, Cesis and Sigulda, settlements, industrial enterprises, state and collective farms.

Two recreation centres have been organised there, those in Ligatna and Sigulda. Another recreation zone, around Lake Araisu, which is rich with archaeological, historical and ethnographical monuments, is to welcome tourists soon.

A 5 kilometre road is under construction there and a so-called "botanic trail" has been set up.

along which various species of grass and flowers grows with plaques beside each of them specifying them.

People can reach the park by the river, in this case, though, their choice of transport is limited to a boat (not motor one), canoe or raft.

Halts are arranged for this kind of tourists along the river banks where they can rest and prepare meals. Horse-riding, offered to tourists in the park, is becoming increasingly popular.

At the same time measures are taken to enrich the park's flora and fauna while stags and beavers are reappearing in the park's territory. Aurochs will be settled there and populations of pheasants and partridges will be increasing. — TASS



Tourists enjoying a boat ride on their way to the Gauja National Park (TASS photo)

U.S. art critics praise Arab silkscreen exhibition

WASHINGTON (USIA) — A silkscreen exhibit by a noted Arab American artist, KAMAL BOULLATA, has opened to critical acclaim in Washington.

Mr. Boullata bases his compositions upon the principles of Kufic script, whose angular characters were originally dictated by the incision of the chisel on stone before the invention of paper. In Mr. Boullata's rendering, however, the angularity of these ancient characters assume a futuristic pattern that one may think could only have been composed by today's computers.

"Kufic script has more to do with geometry than writing," Mr. Boullata says. "This geometric pattern is an Arab way of thinking. I look at art in a very Eastern manner. I do not paint what I see but what I conceive."

The works are created by what is called serigraphy, a stencil process. The master image is placed on a screen which usually consists of silk stretched on a frame. The artist blocks out areas which will be left free of paint.

Mr. Boullata is presently teaching a course of modern Arab culture at Georgetown University in Washington. He also does pen-wash illustrations for poems and novels. His show has been well received by American audiences and art critics in newspapers such as the Washington Post. "American viewers of my work have an extra dimension of spiritual freedom that gives them the ability to interpret the meaning even though they can't read the script," Mr. Boullata explains, and notes that he has already sold portfolios of his prints to industrial concerns in the United States and three sets to corporations in London.

Michael Kerman of the Washington Post describes the calligraphy as "a light within." In a recent review he explained that

the works concentrate on Mr. Boullata's compositions from the Koran, the Bible and colloquial sayings. According to Kerman, "The Muslims say that God is the word and also that God is light. These paintings repeating holy words in coloured light, are nothing more or less than prayers."

Other review also points out that Western art has sometimes attempted, usually unsuccessfully, to reconcile words and pictures. But centuries ago Arab artists made pictures out of the words themselves. Mr. Boullata's work starts with the sinuous beauty of the Kufic script and draws the viewer into the silence of contemplative themes.

"I never saw Islamic Art as decorative," says the 41-year-old Boullata, who explains that his work "borrows ancient tradition to say something very modern. Each of the patterns of arabesque invites the beholder to contemplate an infinity that represents a total sense of endlessness."

Mr. Boullata has a special purpose for his current exhibition.

Scholarships for Palestinians

The silkscreens are being done in editions of 30 each and executed by a women's collective near his studio called the P Street paper works. The prints, which cost from \$400 to \$750 are being sold to support two scholarships for West Bank Palestinians. One has been created to finance the study of graphics and sculpture in America or Europe and the other to finance an restoration studies in Florence, Italy, or ceramic restoration in the West Bank, Morocco, Turkey and Spain.

Mr. Boullata explains that his are the only art scholarship funds for Palestinians. "I established the funds because I believe that everything I have done was learned from and belongs to others. This

particular programme is something I have been working on for the past two years. I created the scholarships because I was able to study thanks to scholarships I received and through money I raised selling my work to Americans living in Beirut and Amman."

The silkscreens are being displayed at Alif, an innovative new gallery which opened several months ago. It is the first gallery in the United States devoted exclusively to the works of Arab artists and features exhibits by prominent artists and promising newcomers from the Arab World.

The gallery has also established a resource centre and is collecting slides, tapes and written materials on contemporary Arab artists in the United States, Europe and the Arab World. According to Afaf Zurayk, Alif's art manager and curator, "We are going to be a resource centre for art historians, collectors, universities or anyone interested in contemporary Arab art."

Ms. Zurayk described the current silkscreen exhibit by Mr. Kamal Boullata as representative of the well-known Washington artist. "We have worked very closely with Mr. Boullata on past projects," she explains. "He is an artist of good standard whose work we feel ought to be recognised in the West."

Display in Jordan

Mr. Boullata's works will remain on display in Washington until Jan. 14. Then they are expected to travel to Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Tunisia as well as London and Paris.

One print in particular sums up all the works. It is called "water is the colour of its own container." The colours reflect the theme of the work and in every room the print is hung, its hues appear different conveying silently something in everyone who views it.

American dominance hurting European films, report says

By Stephen Nisbet
Reader

BRUSSELS — The European Community is looking for ways to promote European films and prevent them being squeezed out of cinemas by their American rivals.

A report presented to the European Parliament said United States film distributors were keeping local films away from European screens by forcing cinema managements to show U.S. pictures instead.

The parliament called for initiatives to allow good European films to be seen by a wider audience.

The report, compiled by French Liberal Marie-Jane Pruvot, says the major U.S. distributors control film scheduling at certain key capital-city cinemas and practise a block-booking system to exclude all but a few European films.

Under the system, a cinema manager wanting to screen a U.S. film with high box-office appeal would be obliged to sign on for other films from the same distributor.

American films account for 92 per cent of all cinema presentations in Britain, 80 per cent in the Netherlands and 70 per cent in Greece, the report said.

The Community's executive

commission has begun its own inquiry into film distribution to see whether the system breaches Common Market rules over competition.

Pruvot's report also objected to blind bidding, under which it said cinema managements were expected to reserve screening dates for films they had not seen, or which were still being made.

Frank Pierce, vice-president of European Distribution for Warner Bros, one of the nine main U.S. distributors, said the company's lawyers were preparing a formal reply to the Pruvot report's accusations.

Warner did not engage in block-booking in any Community

country, he said.

But Community sources said some of the big U.S. distributors (which apart from Warner are Columbia, Fox, MGM, United Artists, Paramount, Universal, Allied Artists and Avco Embassy) are concerned at the Community scrutiny.

Some of them have applied to the commission for clearance of existing contracts, they said.

Tony Venables, director of the Bureau of European Unions of Consumers, a consumers' lobby group, said such applications took a long time to process and could be a ploy to anticipate adverse findings in the commission's broader

investigations.

French Culture Minister Jack Lang called last year for a crusade against U.S. "financial and intellectual imperialism" in the cinema and instigated a number of reforms to promote French films.

Of the top 10 box office successes in France this year, five were American and four were French, according to the French cinema magazine Le Film Français. The top one, "The Gods Must Be Crazy," was made in Botswana.

The Pruvot report calculated that U.S. films averaged a 47 per cent market share in the four main Community countries — Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

Of 33 new films on show in Rome last week, 13 were made in the United States, 11 in Italy and nine in other European countries.

A spokesman for the organisation of German films said only 11 per cent of films shown in West Germany are German-made.

Pierce said the poor performance of many national community films in other Common Market member states — another concern of the report — reflected language and cultural differences.

"One way to ensure an empty cinema in Newcastle England is to show a nice French comedy," he said.

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Lillee follows Chappell into retirement

SYDNEY (R) — Fast bowler Dennis Lillee Wednesday became the second of the 'Three Musketeers' of Australian cricket to announce his retirement from the international game.

Lillee, 34, who has taken a world record 351 test wickets since coming into the Australian side 13 years ago, made his decision known the day after Greg Chappell declared his intention to retire.

Lillee and Chappell both made their test debuts in the 1970-71 home series against England. Wicketkeeper Rodney Marsh also launched his test career in that series and is the last of the 'Musketeers' to soldier on.

Imran Khan, captain of the Pakistan side currently in Australia, provided one of the first tributes to Lillee. "He was the greatest fast bowler of all times — a great competitor," Imran said.

But while he will be remembered mainly as a remarkable fast bowler, Lillee's reputation as a tempestuous character is also certain to survive. His career was littered with incidents.

Lillee had a hand in the formative days of World Series cricket and many felt he was never completely forgiven for his part in the affair.

His eventual career also included the aluminium bat-throwing incident against England in Perth in 1979, his bet at long odds against an England victory at Headingley, Leeds, in 1981 and the kicking incident with Pakistani Javed Miandad, again in Perth, in 1981-82.

"I regret some odd incidents but I put in 100 per cent and sometimes circumstances made me just boil over," Lillee said. "The main thing I always felt was that you dedicated yourself to winning."

At a special press conference to announce his retirement, Lillee said: "I guess there is a time in a career when you know you have had enough."

"I thought I would get out while I was on top," Lillee said. "Lillee's decision, which was made on Tuesday night, will take him out of the test arena. But if the selectors want me towards the end of the one-day season, then I will be available," he said.

Lillee said he would take with him into retirement many wonderful memories of the sportsmen he had met and the grounds on which he had played.

He nominated Englishmen John Edrich and Geoff Boycott as two of the hardest batsmen to dismiss. Others were Greg Chappell and Viv Richards.

He also had a special mention for all-rounders Ian Botham, Imran Khan, Richard Hadlee and Kapil Dev who were "Hard to bowl out and hard to bat against."

Lillee nominated Australian pluckers as the best to bowl on. "I don't think any other country can provide the variety that we find here."

"The WACA (Perth) ground has plenty of bounce particularly on the first day and at the 'GABBA' (Brisbane) there is swing and seam."

"In Adelaide you have to get what you can on the first day whilst the difficult MCG (Melbourne) track gave me the discipline of mentally fitting myself for the job."

"The SCG (Sydney) over the years has had a variety of responses — you just don't get these types of wickets elsewhere."

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Touring West Indies lose first match in Australia

BRISBANE (R) — The West Indies, unbeaten on their three-month cricket tour of India which ended last week, lost their opening match in Australia Wednesday, going down by six wickets to Queensland.

Wicketkeeper Ray Phillips hit the winning run with three balls to spare. Queensland finished with 204 for four from 48.3 overs after West Indies made 203 for nine from 49 overs.

West Indies launch the one-day World Series competition against Australia on Sunday and perhaps more upsetting than their defeat Wednesday was an injury suffered by wicketkeeper Jeffrey Dujon.

Dujon went off early in the Queensland innings with torn fibres in a knee. Viv Richards took over the wicketkeeping duties.

Just as ominous for the West Indies was the form of fast bowler Carl Rackemann, who is back in the Australian side after injury for the World Series matches. He took four wickets for 32 in his 10 overs.

Jeff Thomson made his mark by bowling Richards for 33 but his nine overs cost 59 runs.

West Indies, sent in to bat, were once again indebted to their captain Clive Lloyd for holding the batting together. Half the side was out for 76 but Lloyd's 73 ensured a worthwhile total and also won him the Man-of-the-Match award.

Joel Garner, who missed the Indian tour while he rested a shoulder injury, removed Queensland opener Robbie Kerr for six but the rest of the state batsmen all made useful contributions to overhaul the West Indian total.

All-rounder Brett Henschell was top-scorer with 45 and Greg Ritchie, seeking to re-establish himself as a test candidate, made 42.

Chappell beats Bradman record, puts Australia on top

SYDNEY (R) — Greg Chappell, making his last international appearance, put Australia in a strong position against Pakistan in record-breaking style in the fifth and final test Wednesday.

Chappell hit 79 not out and became the fifth Australian to reach 7,000 runs in tests, beating the previous highest aggregate of 6,996 by Sir Donald Bradman.

Chappell lifted Australia from a precarious 83 for three to 242 for three in reply to Pakistan's first innings of 278 at the close of the third day.

The former Australian captain, who announced his decision to retire from the international scene Tuesday, received a long standing ovation when he reached 69 to beat Bradman's record, ironically with the help of three overthrows.

Three runs later, he waved his bat to long applause from the 17,000 crowd again when he joined only five other cricketers to score 7,000 test runs — Sunil Gavaskar, Geoff Boycott, Sir Garfield Sobers, Colin Cowdrey and Wally Hammond.

Chappell led Australia's revival in an unfinished fourth wicket partnership of 159 with captain Kim Hughes (76 not out), which dented Pakistan's hopes of winning here and squaring the series.

Pakistan fired out Kepler Wessels and Graham Yallop Wednesday morning when Australia resumed on six without loss, and sent back Wayne Phillips immediately after lunch.

But thereafter the touring team were made to toil on a nostalgic day when Australian fast bowler Dennis Lillee, the world's highest test wicket-taker, also announced his retirement.

Italian boxer dies after 3-week coma

MILAN, Italy (R) — Italian heavyweight boxer Salvatore Laserra died in a Milan hospital Monday night after collapsing in the ring here last month.

Laserra, 25, went into a coma after beating compatriot Maurizio Lupino on points and never regained consciousness.

Hospital officials said he died as a result of a cardiac circulatory crisis caused by irreversible brain damage.

Television film showed the two boxers clashed heads at one stage though neither sought medical treatment.

A judicial inquiry has been ordered.

Turnbull recovers from loss to survive opening round

WASHINGTON (R) — Australian Wendy Turnbull, the oldest player in the tournament, recovered from the loss of a first-set tiebreaker and easily defeated Briton Anne Hobbs in the opening round of the Washington Women's Tennis Championships Tuesday night.

Top-seeded Andrea Jaeger of the U.S. and sixth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia also won through the opening round.

Fourth-seeded Turnbull ranked eighth in the world, dropped the opening-set tiebreaker to Hobbs 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 victory.

Jaeger, ranked third in the world, won against 45th-ranked Sharon Walsh of the U.S. 6-2, 6-3 in 56 minutes.

Mandlikova had an early struggle in her match with American Camille Benjamin, who took a 4-3 lead in the first set.

Ageless U.S. discus champion strong contender for Olympics

NEW YORK (R) — In 1956, U.S. champion Al Oerter threw the discus 56 metres to win the Olympics. Four years later, a 59-metre throw won a second gold medal. By 1964, he needed a 61-metre effort for a third gold. And finally, 64.6 metres to win the Olympic event again in 1968, at the age of 32.

There is reason to believe Oerter will throw even farther at the age of 46, at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, California.

In 1982, in front of television cameras, Oerter launched an estimated 73-metre throw at former Olympian Gildan Ariel's sports research centre in California. The world record is 71.2, held by East German Wolfgang Schmidt.

Ariel, who set up the biomechanics laboratory at the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Colorado, was not surprised.

"He is not 46 biologically," said Ariel.

"If he were 24 now, he would throw 82 metres. He hadn't developed his technique when he was younger. Now he has, but he's lost some of his velocity and speed. Even so, at 70 per cent of his potential, he's the best in the world."

Oerter, who says "I have absolutely no concept of age," just laughs about the throw.

"It was a real hot day, and I just guess I got the old bones loosened up."

Oerter is now focusing on his latest four-year plan, geared to reach this year's Los Angeles Olympics.

"I'm primarily doing a lot of weightlifting now," said Oerter, who finished fourth at the 1980 U.S. Olympic Trials with a 65.5-metre mark after having quit the sport from 1969 through 1976.

"What I want to do is get in a backing of work that will allow me to take some time off before major competition next year and get that nervous energy together."

That nervous energy has served Oerter well. At this first two Olympics, Oerter wasn't ranked No. 1

Bobby Fischer: Forgotten man outside the world of chess

By Ronald Clarke
Reiter

PASADENA, California — He was known as America's 'Boy Genius,' a brilliant, eccentric loner who became world chess champion at the age of 29 and kindled a chess craze in the United States.

Today, 11 years later, Bobby Fischer is reported by former friends to be living in cheap hotels in Pasadena on the outskirts of Los Angeles, under assumed names, surviving mainly on occasional royalty cheques from his books.

With another World Championship final to be played this spring, Fischer has become a forgotten man outside the world of chess, playing mostly by himself and sleeping until noon. They said he spends much of his day in cheap hotel rooms playing chess by himself.

His rooms are, always, littered with chess books, oranges and jars of vitamins, they said. Fischer makes occasional outings, often to browse through libraries in search of more chess books, they added.

It is a vast change of pace for the man who once won 21 games in a row against chess grandmasters, adding 14 games to the previous national record.

He became a U.S. hero as the first and only American — born in Chicago — to win the World Chess Championship.

His complaints during the championship won him as many headlines as his tactical play — complaints about the presence of television cameras, the size of chess boards, tournament rules and what he said was the small size of the purse.

Fischer stayed in his hotel room until many of his demands were met, leaving supporters of Spassky fuming. Americans who had never played chess and knew little about the game followed his every move.

A British patron increased the purse at the last minute to \$156,000.

But Fischer later turned down the offer of \$3 million in prize money to play Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union in the Philippines.

After winning the title Fischer joined a group known as the Worldwide Church of God, based in Pasadena, and gave it part of his championship money.

The church leader, Herbert Armstrong, had in the mid-1950s written a pamphlet entitled "1975 in prophecy" which predicted Jesus Christ would return in 1975 after a United States of Europe had attacked the United States with nuclear weapons.

When Christ did not return, Fischer left the church.

Two years ago, Fischer, whose best-selling books include "my 60 memorable games," produced a 14-page booklet entitled "I was tortured in the Pasadena jailhouse."

The book was described as a factual account of Fischer's experience with the police when he was mistakenly identified as an escaping bank robber and detained in Pasadena in May, 1981.

Fischer said he was stripped and left to freeze to death or die from exposure.

The police said Fischer was not tortured. But the booklet, which sells for a dollar, became a collector's item in chess clubs.

Many U.S. chess enthusiasts harbour the hope that Fischer will one day stage a comeback on the world chess scene. His former friends say he has lost none of his mastery of tactics and could again become a champion.

But, they added, whether he again wants the money and the glory is a question only Fischer could answer.

England have scores to settle in New Zealand, says Willis

AUCKLAND (R) — England have "one or two scores to settle" on their cricket tour of New Zealand, captain Bob Willis said when the touring team arrived here on Wednesday.

Fast bowler Willis said the side were particularly keen to avenge last year's 3-1 defeat by New Zealand in the series of one-day internationals.

"We did not play very well in the one-dayers in Australia last year," Willis said at Auckland airport. "We took quite a hiding in New Zealand and that was an embarrassment that we will seek to correct this time."

Willis said he expected a close three-test series and considered New Zealand would be more dangerous on pitches of modest quality.

He said the New Zealanders did well at Headingley and Lord's last year, gaining their first test win in England at the former, and could have won both. But on better pitches at the oval and Trent Bridge he thought England looked superior.

Willis promised strong batting, better seam bowling — and good behaviour — from his team during the tour.

He said about eight batsmen would be competing for six to seven places in the side for the tests.

No behaviour warning had been issued to the England players.

"However, I don't think players under my captaincy have any doubts about my feelings on his behaviour on the field," he said. "I realise players do get worked up and come to the boil, but I'm not prepared to accept any premeditated or malicious behaviour."

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ertman

HANDICRAFT

By Emory H. Cain

ACROSS

- 1 Power source
- 2 Principal actor
- 3 Respiratory symptoms
- 14 Mediterranean island
- 15 Comstock's discovery
- 16 Roman magistrate
- 21 Spoke for Morgan
- 22 Piece of a play
- 23 Flight attendant
- 24 "Hamlet"
- 25 Amin
- 26 U. of Md.
- 27 Place fit for a pig
- 28 Raced

DOWN

- 1 Der —
- 2 Dredg
- 3 Kantarian poems
- 4 Eased
- 5 Go wrong
- 6 Antler prong
- 7 Subjolt
- 8 Flood the leaky roof
- 9 Put back on the payroll
- 10 Oklahoma city
- 11 Pluff
- 12 A play
- 13 Hush-hush
- 14 Tree
- 15 Tosses slowly
- 16 Vessel
- 17 Routine work
- 18 A.S.A. member
- 19 Offering
- 20 La Scala
- 21 A flit or C-harp

Diagramless

23 X 15, by J. & P. Barrick

ACROSS

- 1 Rob
- 2 Gasp for breath
- 3 Selling place
- 4 High regard
- 5 Go wrong
- 6 Antler prong
- 7 Subjolt
- 8 Flood the leaky roof
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The strong dollar: Myth or reality

NEW YORK — The dramatic rise in the dollar over the last 2 years is perhaps the most over-explained event in economic history.

This is not surprising: financial markets always generate theories to explain what is going on, if only because dealers like to have something to say when they are questioned at the end of the day.

The dollar's rise has gone on so long, and defied so many predictions that it would soon turn down again, that theories have been tried, disproved and replaced again and again. There are now a few quite persuasive theories in circulation: but before we can examine them, there is some ground to be cleared.

Most people much over 30 still have a nagging belief, left over from the days of the Bretton Woods regime, that what "really" determines exchange rates is the current account of the balance of payments.

This was very roughly true of

the main developed economies during an era when most of them (but not the U.S.) imposed restrictions on capital movements, but there were always important exceptions: developing countries, for example, normally import capital and run a corresponding current account deficit without strain.

The authors of Bretton Woods, wiser in their generation, talked about the "basic" balance of payments — current and long term capital — as their touchstone. What follows is partly an attempt to revive this concept in modern, post-floating dress.

However, it does seem intuitively wrong that an economy as rich as the U.S. should require injections of capital from outside to keep it going, so that a current account deficit does seem unnatural, and it still haunts the ana-

lyses.

There are 2 schools of thought. One says that the dollar is riding for a heavy fall.

The other, looking at the huge residual errors in U.S. balance of payments figures, argues that the deficit itself is a myth.

It is impossible to settle this argument finally — though the statisticians of the OECD believe they can account for most of the \$100 billion errors in the official figures, and still come out with a U.S. deficit.

Either way, it is clear that the published current account figures are no use at all in explaining dollar movements. The published deficit was large in 1978, and the dollar was near collapse. It is about as big, in real terms, today.

The more fashionable explanations therefore look at the capital account rather than the current account.

Because of the "huge capital movements" which are supposed to occur through the Euro-markets, it is said that exchange rates are now largely determined by interest rates.

There is certainly something in this, for the recovery in the dollar followed the very large rise in nominal interest rates which followed the new Volcker policies introduced at the end of 1979.

Rates have fallen again since then, but inflation has fallen still further: the modern version of this explanation is presented in terms of real rather than nominal interest rates.

However, this is not really satisfactory.

First, a movement of capital must be motivated by the difference in rates of return in different currencies rather than the absolute level of interest rates: yet, in the Euro-markets, sterling, which on average yielded a full point less than the dollar in 1982, has been level-pegged or better through 1983: sterling, should have been touching record lows last year, not this.

This is much clearer if we look at the D-mark.

Euro-marks were yielding a full 6 per cent less than Eurodollars in the first half of 1982: the gap has subsequently been halved. Yet the dollar has reached a 10-year record against the mark.

Second, the movement of capital movements "is itself misleading."

Since the capital and current accounts must balance, by the laws of bookkeeping, then, in a world of fairly clean floating, capital cannot flow in huge amounts unless there are huge current account imbalances.

There were indeed huge capital movements in the mid-1970s, when the OPEC surplus was at its peak, and the oil countries were placing several billion dollars a month in the Euro-markets.

The dollar has strengthened mainly since these surpluses disappeared, and there has been much less international capital looking for a home. This is no accident, as we will see.

However, the capital movement in school has come up with a more

localised theory, first put forward by Professor Martin Feldstein. President Reagan's chief economic advisor, and recently paraded in the House of Commons by Mrs. Thatcher.

In its crudest form, this states that since the U.S. government deficit now exceeds the available private savings inside the U.S., it is "sucking in capital" and thus, it is to be supposed, driving the exchange rate up.

This is not at all convincing in this form.

For a start, this is only another way of saying that the U.S. government deficit is driving the current account into deficit, which is hardly a bull point for the dollar. And it is still basic IMF policy that you reduce the government deficit to support the exchange rate, as we had to in 1976.

This doctrine is enthusiastically supported by the U.S. administration, which calls it "putting your house in order."

On this theory, the dollar will rise still higher when the U.S. puts its house in order (in 1985, according to Treasury Secretary Donald Regan).

In short, it is simply not true that the dollar is strong because of the deficit: though it may be true that the U.S. is in deficit because the dollar is strong.

or in another country if you change it for the local currency. A more sophisticated version of this theory looks only at the tradeable goods which move internationally: a car or a computer will cost much the same, but a haircut or a house may not.

Like the current account theory of exchange rates, this is a half truth.

Just as the current account needs to be adjusted for the structure of investment flows, the tradeable-goods theory needs to be adjusted for the structure of trade.

This is easiest to understand if we assume, for the moment, that there are no long-term capital movements.

In such a world the current account, taking one year with another, must balance: the Bretton Woods ghost again. We can then divide current account into two classes: Those goods and services whose prices are sensitive to local costs, such as manufactured goods and tourist charges; and those which are not, such as dividend and interest payments, financial services, and also food and commodities (including oil) which command a world price.

Now since the current account is assumed to be in balance, any surplus on one side must be matched

currency are balanced.

A country which has a structural deficit on merchandise and tourism will have a "high" exchange rate measured against purchasing power parity, or any of the many measures of competitiveness.

This was the British case at the turn of the century, when foreign dividends supplied a tenth of the national income.

It has been true of Switzerland for a long time. The reverse is true notably of Japan — a weak invisible account, and almost total reliance on imported energy and raw materials, and to a lesser extent of Germany. And in both these countries the tendency to a competitive rate is reinforced by national wanderlust, which drives the tourist account into deficit.

The American case is more complicated.

The U.S. has always been strong in primary products, but since 1970 it has also built up a large surplus on invisible trade (though this has fallen from its peak as interest rates have eased). This has been matched by a large deterioration in the non-oil, non-farm balance.

All this would suggest that the equilibrium exchange rate, adjusted for relative inflation, should have moved up fairly steadily during the 1970s, and peaked a short time ago.

This upward move should have been reinforced by America's relative immunity to oil prices (the same force which has made the

stay "high" by most standards. However, it has been a very bumpy road, and remains so. It is time to look at the long-term capital account.

The effect on the exchange rate is still ambiguous: and as can be seen, it will depend both on relative interest rates (which will compensate short-term traders for taking short or long positions, and on perceptions of long-term investment prospects.

A country which attracts long-term funds can readily finance a current-account deficit for many years: its exchange rate will drift down only slowly, as the need to pay dividends and interest overseas worsens its invisible account and demands a stronger merchandise account to compensate.

These remarks, applying broadly to the U.S. and the strong performance of Wall Street, as well as the political stability of the U.S. in a turbulent world, help to explain why the dollar rises despite a rising current account deficit.

One of the charts shows how understates the remarkable rise and collapse of overseas lending by the U.S. banks themselves.

The growth of lending actually crossed the zero line into negative territory recently, but the 12-month total is still up.

What it cannot show is the parallel behaviour of the Euro-markets — if only because no two experts can agree how far the Euro-markets are a source of monetary growth in themselves rather than a pipeline from the U.S. banking system.

Here both the growth of deposits (mainly from OPEC) and of lending have collapsed.

The unanswerable question remains: How far is the rise of the dollar a belated adjustment to reality, and how far is it an overshoot?

Certainly it will overshoot, as all major market adjustments have done since currencies were floated, and probably has already done so — but not perhaps by very much.

Trade structure has changed, and international banking confidence will not quickly revive. Even after whatever correction is to come, the dollar will probably for a long time be described as "abnormally high." Financial Times news feature

Israelis lose key tool over inflation

TEL AVIV, (R) — After years of living on bank overdrafts, Israelis Tuesday lost one of the main devices in their personal battle against nearly 200 per cent inflation.

Increased interest charges mean that overdrafts will no longer lag behind inflation benefiting workers in debt.

In many banks, anxious customers pressed round counters for details of new overdraft arrangements as public anger fuelled an economic crisis that has loomed over Israel for months.

Bank of Israel Chairman Moshe Stadelbaum said the changes, following a collapse in bank shares that hit thousands of small investors, had led "to a lack of trust between citizens and their banks... the banks must get that confidence back," he told reporters.

A statement from the opposition Labour Party spoke of public fury against the banks and warned that lack of confidence in government handling of the economy could lead to anarchy.

An opinion poll published Tuesday showed 72 per cent of Israelis favoured the cutting of new settlements in occupied territory.

The new overdraft arrangements mean that Israelis will pay 16.5 per cent a month interest on most overdrafts, about the same as the monthly jump in the price index.

In the past the rate was well below inflation and interest was charged quarterly, not monthly. A group of customers interviewed at one densely packed Tel Aviv branch said in future they would "put our wages in our pockets, not the bank."

Mr. Stadelbaum appealed on state radio for Israelis to keep money in the banks. "The money is in responsible hands," he said. Israelis recently lost another inflation-hedging device.

Credit card companies said inflation was rising faster than would bill customers, forcing them to pay in cash instead of monthly.

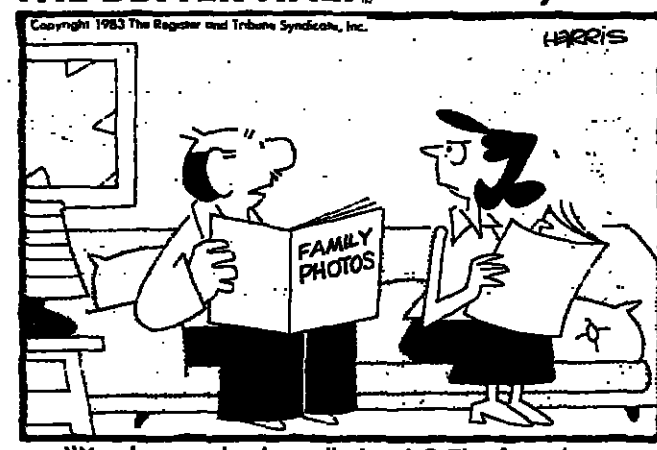
French car plant's future uncertain after clashes

PARIS, (R) — The future of Peugeot's Lutetia car plant near Paris was uncertain Wednesday after fresh clashes between strikers and workers trying to restart production lines.

Company officials said some 30 people were injured when, for the second day running, an estimated 1,500 striking workers protesting against job cuts, prevented production.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



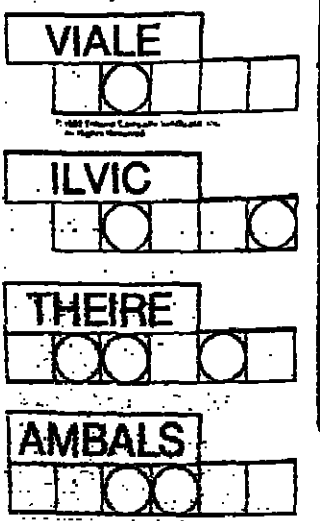
"You know what's really ironic? The fact that your mother's name is Joy!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



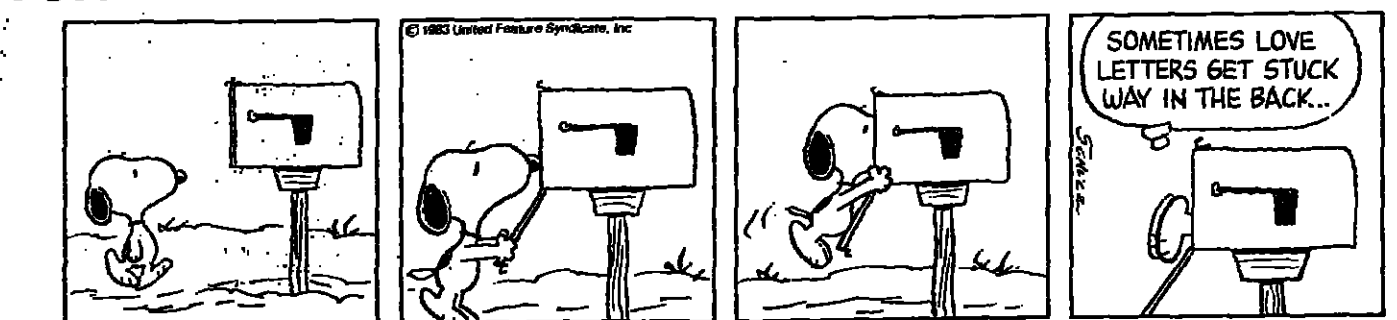
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HYENA SPURN BUSILY POMADE
Answer: What do you get when you cross a cactus with a porcupine? — SORE HANDS

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until mid-afternoon you find that you can have a very exciting time and you would be wise to put unusual ideas into execution since you have a good chance they will work. Obstacles arise later.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 1): Contact your most fascinating friends in the morning for assistance with your finest plans. You may find it difficult to contact others after lunch.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) By contacting the influential you can enhance your career a good deal today. Take care later that a partner does not bother you in some way.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be alert to progressive ideas in the morning. Your hunches are good early in the day but not later. Be happy at home.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Do whatever will please your mate during the daytime. Forget that very expensive recreation you have in mind. Be practical.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Contact those in business today. Be very happy at home tonight. Do nothing that can jeopardize your present security.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put more effort into your regular work and get far better results. Don't let communications irritate you later.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get appointments set up for looking into new interests before you get to work on dull money affairs. Show a little spunk.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to get your home fixed up more to your own liking. Then have friends in for luncheon, but not in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get good ideas how to add to income in the morning; do something about them right away. Get your property intrinsically improved.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have excellent ideas about gaining personal aims so work on them quickly, and then tonight you can relax. Avoid groups.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show your originality. Avoid bigwigs who criticize you. Home is your best bet tonight. Set up appointments for later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact a good friend who wants to see you get ahead. Avoid new set-ups later. You can attain some desired wish. Drive with utmost care.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a New Era person who will fit in very nicely to modern homes, businesses and activities so be sure your progeny has free reign once the lesson of discipline is learned. This is one who will do things differently from others.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day for you to express your most talented capabilities. It would be wise to contact those in positions of power as well as usual allies to get them to go along with you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to concentrate upon your finest ambitions and then to pursue them in a definite way. Bring a group of friends together later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day for expansion where your career is concerned, so get into the right phases of it and accomplish a good deal.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day for concentrating on a trip or starting on one that can bring you greater success. Listen carefully.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be more modern in business affairs and gain the co-operation of bigwigs. Plan some amusement with your mate. Be kind.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Contact successful people whose ideas are very different to your own and find out what their secret of success is. Frolic in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get those new gadgets that will make your work easier and get you far better results than in the past.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study new forms of recreation that you and your pals can enjoy. The get busy at your special talents. Stop worrying about finances.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show those at home how to become more efficient and you do them and yourself a favor. But listen to their ideas too.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try modern methods with your present enterprises and you can add to profits considerably. Confer with partners.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have fine ideas today that can easily gain you more assets and property, so do something about them quickly. Relax tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your judgment and ideas are good and you can gain those personal aims that mean much to you so go after them in a sure way.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to go after more exciting personal goals. Get out of that rut which is making you nervous.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be someone who will get into unusual endeavors that have an element of danger in them so teach to be smart and wear safeguards, but don't try to curb this rare talent. Teach early to save money.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

© 1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Nigerian military rulers move to restore normality

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's new military rulers are moving swiftly to restore normality to the country after their virtually bloodless coup last Saturday.

The cabinet office announced Tuesday night that a dusk to dawn curfew had been lifted and airports reopened, although sea ports and land borders remained closed.

The announcement was made after the new head of state, Major-General Mohammad Buhari, swore in members of a 19-man Supreme Military Council. He is chairman of the council which is now Nigeria's highest ruling body.

The armed forces government also started restoring domestic and international communications links, severed during the coup.

Gen. Buhari, promising "the greatest good for the greatest number," said that resolving Nigeria's economic crisis, caused by a sharp drop in crucial oil exports, would be his administration's top priority.

"We will move with all speed to ameliorate economic conditions," he said, adding that his economic targets were the provision of drinking water, electricity and lower food prices for all.

Traditional economic indices of economic growth and gross domestic product did not interest him, Gen. Buhari said.

He confirmed that a brigadier was killed during the coup, but said a newspaper account of the incident was unfair.

The Punch newspaper had said that the brigadier was killed on the orders of ousted President Shugu Shagari when troops went to arrest him at Abuja, the country's projected capital in central Nigeria where he was spending the New Year weekend.

Gen. Buhari gave no details of the incident, but said the brigadier

was the only casualty during the coup.

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported that Mr. Shagari was brought to Lagos in handcuffs under military guard Tuesday. He was flown to Lagos in a military transport from the northern city of Kaduna where he had been held since his arrest in Abuja.

It was not known where Mr. Shagari had been taken. His former vice-president, Alex Ekwueme, is in detention at a military camp in Lagos where he is expected to be joined by several former governors of Nigeria's 19 states who have also been arrested.

The military administration has given no indication so far on what action, if any, it intends to take against those detained.

But Nigerians expect some members of Mr. Shagari's government will be put on trial. This follows statements by the military government that corruption was rampant among the civilians and that they were incapable of arresting the economic crisis, forcing the soldiers to move in.

U.N. takes up new Angolan charges against South Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council was summoned into session Wednesday to hear new charges by Angola of South African aggression, two weeks after the same U.N. body demanded that Pretoria withdraw all its troops from Angolan territory.

In a letter to council President Victor Hugo Tinoco of Nicaragua, made public Tuesday, Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said South African and Angolan troops were involved in "violent combat" more than 200 kilometres north of the border with the South African-ruled territory of Namibia (South West Africa).

He called for an urgent council meeting in view of a "worsening military situation" and to avoid a situation that would lead to what he termed disastrous consequences.

In a separate letter dated Dec. 31 and addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Angolan leader said his government would not oppose a 30-day truce, beginning on Jan. 31, but set conditions virtually certain to be unacceptable to Pre-

toria.

One condition was that South Africa withdraw all the troops it says it has sent into Angola to attack guerrillas of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Another was that it promise to begin implementing a long-delayed independence plan for Namibia first approved by the Security Council in 1978.

This must be done, Mr. Dos Santos said, "without extraneous considerations" — a reference to South Africa's insistence that independence must be accompanied by withdrawal of more than 20,000 Cuban troops reported stationed in Angola.

The United Nations would have to secure SWAPO's agreement to the disengagement plan, the Angolan president added.

His proposal appeared to be a counter-offer to one by South Africa in mid-December for a 30-day troop disengagement beginning on Jan. 31, provided Angola reciprocated and ensured that SWAPO and the Cuban troops did not take advantage of the situation.

This offer was rejected by both SWAPO and Angola, which had earlier summoned a Security Council meeting to accuse South Africa of launching new attacks after occupying part of its territory since 1978.

The council debate ended on Dec. 20 with a resolution strongly condemning South Africa's "continued military occupation" and demanding an unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

The resolution, approved by 14 votes to none against, with only the United States abstaining, also said Angola was entitled to "appropriate redress" for any material damage it had suffered but did not specify any amount.

Given South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops must leave Angola as a condition for Namibian independence and Mr. Dos Santos's reiteration that this was unacceptable, several U.N. sources said they did not believe there was any prospect for an imminent breakthrough.

El Salvador confirms over 100 killed by rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The Salvadoran army said guerrillas killed more than 100 soldiers in a recent surprise attack and military sources said it was the highest toll suffered by the army in a single attack in four years of civil war.

The attack last Thursday against a brigade headquarters in the northern town of Chalatenango was the first of two guerrilla successes in recent days.

On Sunday the guerrillas destroyed the only road bridge spanning the Lempa River, which divides El Salvador in two. Local engineers said it would cost three to four million dollars to build a new bridge.

The army initially had refused to give details on the guerrilla attack on Chalatenango despite reports by residents that they had seen bulldozers burying the bodies of an estimated 100 soldiers in a mass grave.

But a spokesman Tuesday confirmed that more than 100 soldiers had died in the attack.

The military sources said the army had suffered its previous highest death toll in a guerrilla attack on the town of Cacaguatque two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, guerrilla Radio Venceremos Tuesday said 7,169 soldiers were wounded or killed in 1983 and 1,764 taken prisoner.

Chad rebels change sides

N'DJAMENA (R) — Some 700 guerrillas formerly fighting President Hissene Habre's troops in southern Chad have rallied to the government, an official statement said.

The guerrillas, members of Col. Abdelkader Kamougue's Rebel Armed Forces of Chad (FAT), will be disbanded and will later join Mr. Habre's army, the statement on N'Djamena Radio said.

Mr. Kamougue, a southerner, is the Libyan-backed rebels' second ranking officer after Mr. Goukouni Oueddei, the former Chadian President whose troops occupy the northern half of Chad.

The dissidents under Major Pierre Tolino's command agreed to rally to the government after three days of talks in a southern Chad locality with Rural Development Minister Djidjargard Ngardoum.

They decided to lay down their arms and eventually join government troops to ease the way towards a settlement of Chad's protracted civil war, it added.

Mozambican guerrillas deny bus ambush

LISBON (R) — Mozambican anti-government guerrillas have denied responsibility for a Christmas Day ambush in northern Mozambique in which some 60 bus passengers were reported to have died.

A spokesman here for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said Tuesday night: "The attack was carried out by government troops posing as guerrillas."

Western diplomatic sources in Maputo had accused the MNR of carrying out the ambush which occurred in broad daylight near Morrumbala, 1,500 kilometres north of the Mozambican capital.

The guerrilla spokesman here also said resistance forces had captured the towns of Mungari and Vandugi in central Manica province on Dec. 27 and 28, killing 28 government troops and capturing large quantities of arms.

Half-day strike observed in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — A dawn-to-noon strike was observed throughout Bangladesh Wednesday in response to a call by opposition parties to force military ruler President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to restore democracy.

In the capital Dhaka traffic was thin. Offices were open but shops were mainly shut and classes in many educational institutions, including Dhaka University, were suspended.

Police fired teargas to disperse students putting up barricades on roads leading to the university.

Offices and shops in key areas of the southern port city Chittagong remained closed till noon. Picketers set two state-owned buses ablaze near the Chittagong

Government College but no other violent incidents were reported.

The strike was observed in other parts of the country including northern divisional headquarters Rajshahi and the southern industrial town Khulna.

Police made a number of arrests during the strike but did not give figures.

Moscow outlines major school reform

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party unveiled a major plan Wednesday to reform the education system and improve the quality of teaching at the nation's 142,000 primary and secondary schools.

Listed across the pages of all major Soviet papers, the changes include an extra year's schooling, greater emphasis on work experience and a modernised teacher training programme.

At a Communist Party Central Committee meeting last June, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov sharply criticised the present school system, saying teachers were not of a high enough standard and turned out pupils who were not adequately educated.

The planned changes, some of which are already being introduced, clearly respond to Mr.

Andropov's call for "a fundamental school reform". Future teachers will train for five years instead of four and more men will be encouraged to teach.

Once in the school, teachers will be expected to make "full use in the classroom of the symbols of the Soviet state — the anthem, flag and emblem of the Soviet Union."

Under the reform, children will start school at the age of six from 1986, instead of at seven. The earlier start will be gradually introduced, with some six-year-olds joining older classmates initially.

The plan calls for all children, regardless of their mother tongue, to master Russian by the time they leave secondary school. Many children in the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics speak Rus-

sian very poorly and study in their own native language.

One Western diplomat said the reform was part of Mr. Andropov's "overall shaping-up campaign," reflecting parents' dissatisfaction with dropping standards and official concern over a possible lack of skilled manpower in the future.

To combat this skilled labour shortage, the Communist Party guidelines for reform suggest children should do useful work from the first class, visit the factory floor by the eighth, and study technical subjects.

The guidelines also said text books needed to be revised, replaced and used far more in the classroom and at home — where many children prefer to watch television.

Mugabe demotes minister

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's controversial Home Affairs (Interior) Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, a frequent critic of the country's judiciary, has lost his post in a long-awaited cabinet reshuffle.

He was demoted to the Transport Ministry in changes announced Tuesday by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He said they were made to cut costs.

Six government ministries were merged and seven deputy ministers were sacked. However all 30 ministers remained in the cabinet.

Mr. Ushewokunze was replaced by Justice Minister Simbi Mubako.

The former interior minister won notoriety abroad by ordering the detention of several suspected saboteurs, blacks and whites, after they had been cleared in court.

He consistently accused the judiciary of being colonial and out of step with Mr. Mugabe's Socialist administration.

Asked about the apparent demotion of Mr. Ushewokunze, the prime minister said he was a brave and energetic man who could tackle any situation, adding that he believed he would do equi-

ally as well in the Transport Ministry.

Mr. Mugabe denied that the government reorganisation was a result of pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to cut state spending.

Ministers in the two key portfolios of Finance and Economic Planning and Development, and Foreign Affairs were unchanged.

He named former Mines Minister Maurice Nyagumbo as head of a new Department of Political Affairs and Provincial Development to oversee the work of new provincial governors.

The governors are to be appointed soon to lead and coordinate the government's rural development programme and the seven deputy ministers dropped from the government would be considered for the posts, Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe promoted former Youth and Sports Minister Ernest Kadungure, a former guerrilla, to the prime minister's office where he will be responsible for defence. The job was previously held by Mr. Sydney Sekeremayi who returns to the Health Ministry as minister.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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SET 'EM UP QUICKLY

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 5 4
♥ A 5
♦ 6
♣ K 7 6 5 4 3

WEST
♠ 7 6
♥ K Q J 6 2
♦ A 10 8 3
♣ 10 9

EAST
♠ 3 2
♥ 7 4 3
♦ K Q 9 4
♣ A Q J 2

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 9 8
♥ 10 9 8
♦ 7 5 2
♣ 8

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Entries are precious. Before selecting a line of play, make sure you have enough entries for the purpose.

We approve of South's one spade response — it is a sound principle to show a five-card major in response to partner's minor-suit opening bid, even if you are a point or so short. But North's jump to four spades is a gross overbid, especially since his long suit is so ratty.

West led the king of hearts and declarer made the technically correct play of holding up. Declarer won the heart continuation, drew two rounds of trumps and led a club to the king and East's ace. East forced dummy with a heart, and declarer wound up an entry short of being able to set up and run his clubs, and he came to only eight tricks.

Declarer might need four entries to dummy to set up and run clubs, so he cannot afford to squander any. Instead of drawing trumps, declarer should lead a club from dummy at trick three. Now, the contract will come home if clubs are 4-2 and trumps 2-2, or if the ace of clubs is guarded no more than twice and trumps are no worse than 4-2.

Assume West wins the club and shifts to a trump. Declarer wins in dummy and ruffs a club. He returns to dummy with a high trump and ruffs another club. Now declarer concedes a diamond.

He uses two ruffs on the board to set up and cash the clubs. He loses only one trick in each side suit.

Argentina trying to identify bodies exhumed from graves

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Forensic experts were Tuesday trying to identify about 200 bodies exhumed from nameless graves in cemeteries throughout Argentina over the last two weeks.

The courts have received evidence suggesting that the bodies are those of some of the estimated 6,000 people who disappeared during the last eight years of military rule.

Witnesses have said that most of the corpses were buried on police and army orders and many of those examined so far show bullet

wounds and signs of torture.

A total of 110 corpses, including those of several children, were exhumed Monday from five cemeteries on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, where court investigations are under way.

But many of these are pure skeletons and forensic experts said it would be difficult to positively identify most of them without the help of additional data.

A major investigation of human rights abuse under military rule has begun since Argentina returned to democracy on Dec. 10.

Australian-born journalist dies

HONG KONG (R) — Australian-born journalist Richard Hughes, one of Asia's most colourful newspapermen whose career included interviews with British spies Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, died Wednesday, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Hughes, 77, was portrayed in two best-selling thrillers during his long and varied career. He was possibly the most highly-regarded foreign correspondent in Asia, writing for the London Times and Sunday Times, the Economist, the Melbourne Herald and the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Chinese premier ready for U.S. trip

PEKING (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sets off for the United States on Saturday, his path smoothed by a willingness on both sides to lay past quarrels aside.

Mr. Zhao's meeting with President Reagan early next week in Washington is a symbolic rejection of China's attitude last spring that relations could never improve while the republican leader remained in power.

Since then, several damaging disputes over trade and economic relations have been conveniently shelved, though not without a good deal of political will on both sides.

China has also managed to transfer much of the blame for what it sees as Washington's "two-China" policy over Taiwan away from the U.S. administration and on to other interest groups, notably the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Chinese leaders have said repeatedly that U.S. support for the Nationalist-ruled island and American arms sales to it remain the biggest obstacle to better bilateral relations.

At a news conference Tuesday, Zhao, who is due to go on to Canada after his week-long U.S. trip, said ties with Washington were not all they could be, largely due to Taiwan.

"It is obvious that if the United States does not change its attitude towards Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations will never be able to develop steadily and permanently," he said.

However, China has distinguished between the activities of pro-Taiwan groups in the U.S. and conciliatory statements from the White House, which is preparing for a return visit by Mr. Reagan to Peking in April.

It has also been careful to separate the purely political Taiwan

problem and economic issues.

In the last half of 1983, Peking and Washington patched over the contentious issues of U.S. high-technology exports to China and improved trading nation status, and the linked problems of textiles and grain trade.

But diplomats in Peking said none of these problems had been completely solved.

China welcomed Reagan's overtures in lifting an embargo on technology transfers but still resented not being recognised by the United States as a trading nation with full friendly status.

U.S. textile manufacturers suspended accusations of dumping against China, and this was followed by China's promise not to renege on a grain import pact with the United States. But the diplomats said both issues could easily arise again.

However, they said that, despite

apparent misgivings by some conservative Chinese leaders such as President Li Xiannian about the closer relationship with Washington, China was content to paper over the cracks where possible.

"They seem happy to keep the present status quo as the best available, and given their modernisation requirements they are sticking with it," one analyst said.

"It is easy to forget that the U.S. represents for China its major hope as a source of technology and education which nowhere else, including Europe, could replace."

Mr. Zhao and Mr. Reagan are expected to sign a new joint agreement on industrial and technical cooperation, but this is not intended to "commit them to details which could tie them up in knots," said one Peking-based diplomat.

But others described it as a largely cosmetic event designed to mark Mr. Zhao's visit.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

New champion liar elected

BURLINGTON, Wisconsin (Agencies) — Arch-liar Charles Dunlap conned jury into giving him first prize at the world lying championship here but the general quality of the lies was held to be so abysmal that second and third prizes not awarded. To gain the prize Dunlap, a native of the nearby midwestern town of Phillips and a golfing enthusiast, said: "As I have just moved house, I now play on a different course. I've had to lengthen my clubs since the new course is two inches lower than the one I played on before." Another native of Wisconsin, Roy Schneider, gained a consolation prize for stating that he knew a woman who was slow it took her 25 minutes to boil an egg.

Lone sailor makes fresh start

LONDON (R) — Lone sailor Eric Peters made a fresh start on a round-the-world trip in a barrel after hitting engine trouble on his first attempt. Peters hopes to sail his barrel-shaped fibre-glass boat on a three-year voyage via France, the Canary Islands, the Panama Canal, Chile, the Pacific and Indian Oceans and Southern Africa. He only got a few hundred yards down the River Thames on his first attempt last week when trouble developed in his outboard motor. His boat, called Toniky-Nou after his children Tony and Nicola, has a sail as well as an outboard motor but no radio. "I will do quite a bit of fishing and eat whatever I catch raw to keep out my supplies," Peters told reporters before leaving a London pier.

Daughter born to minister's mistress

LONDON (R) — The woman whose love affair with a married British minister rocked the government and led to his resignation from the cabinet gave birth to a girl on New Year's eve, her lawyer announced Tuesday night. Former Trade and Industry Minister Cecil Parkinson, 52, revealed last October that his 36-year-old political secretary, Sara Keays, had been his mistress for some years and that she was expecting a child of whom he was the father. Miss Keays' lawyer said the baby was named Flora Elisabeth and that both she and her mother were doing well. A close associate of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr. Parkinson, as then chairman of the Conservative Party, was generally regarded as the main architect of the party's general election triumph last June. Mr. Parkinson, in a statement issued Tuesday night through his lawyers, said: "I have been told of the birth to Miss Keays of a daughter and I wish the baby peace, privacy and a happy life."

'Junk-food eaters make limp lovers'

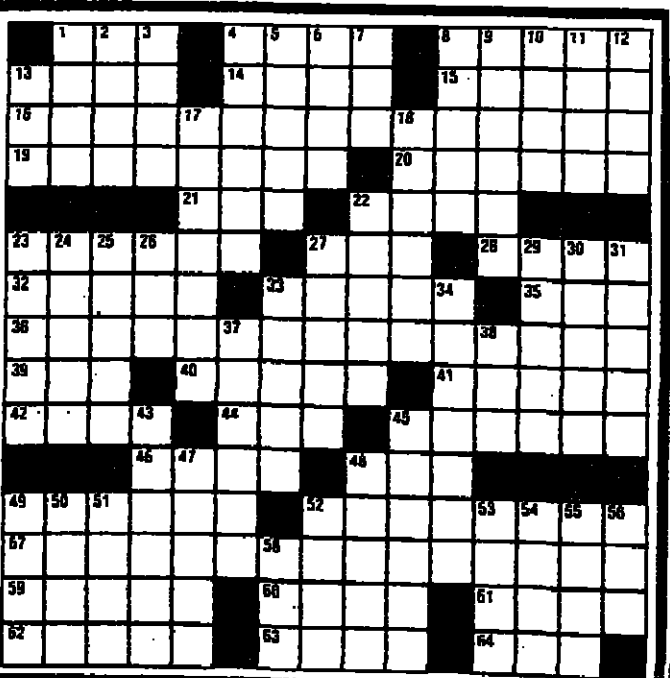
LONDON (R) — Junk food turns people into limp lovers as well as sloppy eaters, says best-selling romantic novelist Barbara Cartland. To help the "Wayward, Mrs. Cartland, 82-year-old step-grandmother to Princess Diana, has come up with a lovers' cookbook, the Romance of Food. "Fast food, TV dinners and take-aways of every description have stolen the heart out of our meal-times, making them more a refuelling stop than an enjoyable experience with those we love," Mrs. Cartland, a health-food addict, said in a press interview. "The English have become sloppy eaters and sloppy lovers. I blame the women for not cooking the right foods. The average housewife cannot be bothered to even buy potatoes nowadays, they prefer the instant type."

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Shade tree	27 Obtain	52 Small dagger	22 Achievements
4 Food scraps	28 Hurried	57 See 16A	23 Vapor
8 Move slowly	32 Piece of sculpture	58 Adhesive mark	24 Punctuation
13 Portico of Greece	33 Respond	60 Make eyes at	25 Command
14 Linear measure	35 Gun lobby; abbr.	61 Store event	26 Service grp.
15 East German city	36 See 16A	62 Rub out	27 Civet's cousin
16 1919 song (with 36A, 37A and 47D)	39 South Fr.	63 On one's — (alert)	29 Silly
17 Spiritually endowed	40 Swellings	64 Building extension	30 Mistake
20 Peaks	41 Gaseous element	65 Chagall	31 Curses
21 Legal point	42 Connelly or Chagall	66 Building extension	32 French sculptor
22 Lookouts	44 Townsman	67 DOWN	34 Cloth
	45 Directs	1 Short jacket	37 Harmful
	46 Ready for business	2 Makes cow sounds	38 Charge
	48 Use the slopes	3 Famous clinic	43 Heavenly bodies
	49 Crocodilian	4 Small eggs	45 Slices
		5 Feds	47 See 16A
		6 Trampled	48 Fashion
		7 — Franchisco	49 Sleeveless cloak
		8 Follows	50 At a distance
		9 Dashing	51 "— Mad, —"
		10 Type of power; abbr.	52 State
		11 Robt. —	53 flower of Utah
		12 — up (in-vigorates)	54 Being
		13 Female	55 River duck
		17 Thornton	56 Relate
		18 Wilder play	57 — if by name
		19 Dancing performance in India	58 Torrid

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1 SHADY
4 FOOD
8 SLOWLY
13 PORCH
14 LINEAR
15 EAST
16 1919
17 SPIRIT
20 PEAKS
21 LEGAL
22 LOOK
27 OBTAIN
28 HURRI
32 PIECE
33 RESPON
35 GUN LO
36 SEE 16
39 SOUTH
40 SWELLIN
41 GASEOU
42 CONNEL
44 TOWNSM
45 DIRECT
46 READY
48 USE THE
49 CROCOD
52 SMALL
57 SEE 16
58 ADHESIV
60 MAKE
61 STORE
62 RUB O
63 ON ONE
64 BUILDI
65 CHAGAL
66 BUILDI
DOWN
1 SHORT
2 JACKET
3 MAKE
4 HEAVEN
5 SLICES
6 SMALL
7 FEDS
8 TRAMP
9 FOLLO
10 TYPE
11 ROBT.
12 UP
13 FEMAL
17 THORNT
18 WILDER
19 DANCIN
22 ACHIEV
23 VAPOR
24 PUNCT
25 COMMAN
26 SERVIC
27 CIVET
29 SILLY
30 MISTAK
31 CURSES
32 FRENCH
34 CLOTH
37 HARMF
38 CHARGE
43 HEAVEN
45 SLICES
47 SEE 16
48 FASHIO
49 SLEEVE
50 AT A DI
51 MAD, —
52 STATE
53 FLOWE
54 BEING
55 RIVER
56 RELATE
57 IF BY
58 TORRID



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